The People's Press.

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ONE BY ONE.

Though from the boughs to which they've long been clinging,
The autumn leaves are dropping one by one,
Yet from their dust, new forms of beauty springing,
Shall smile again in summer's gentle sun.

Though one by one the pearly drops of morning,
From drooping flowers, on viewless pinions rise,
We'll see them yet the gorgeous clouds adorning
With glowing arches of celestial dyes.

Though one by one the stars are fading slowly
That all night long kept vigil in the sky,
The distant mountain peaks, like prophets holy,
Proclaim that morning's light and song are nigh.

Though with slow step goes forth the sower weeping,
And on earth's lap his precious treasure leaves,
Yet comes the harvest, with its joyous reaping,
When shall be gathered home the ripened sheaves.

Though one by one the friends we fondly cherish
Withdraw from ours, the cold and trembling hand,
And leave us sorrowful, they do not perish—
They yet shall greet us in a fairer land.

Yes, from all climes, where'er the faithful slumber
'Neath scorching suns, or Arctic snow and frost,
Stainless they'll rise, in myriads without number;
All, all, shall meet—there shall not one be lost.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

ON PROBATION.

Mr. Lindsay was preaching in the Lennox parish on probation; that is, he had been engaged for a year. After that time, if he suited Miss Rich, who had the parish in charge, so to speak, who canvassed for money to paint the church, looked up poor children for christening and Sunday school, exhorted the young people to join the confirmation class, mapped out work for the sewing society, and made the parish her hobby—if he suited Miss Rich, if he was High-Church enough for Mr. Grimm and Low enough for Mrs. Phelps, if he believed with Dr. Slow in the doctrine of election—why, then, they were sure to settle him.

"What a capital wife Lucretia Shaw would make Mr. Lindsay," vouchsafed Miss Rich, shortly after he adorned the Lennox pulpit. "She's just the person for a parson's wife—bustling and—"

"I'm afraid she'd take the parish off your hands, Miss Rich," answered Mrs. Phelps, who having no desire to do the hard work which her neighbor loved, yet grudged her the credit of it.

"Well, there's work enough for two of us in the parish, Mrs. Phelps. I wouldn't be a bit afraid but I'd git my share."

"To be sure," pursued Mrs. Phelps, "Lucretia's smart, and I don't believe in a pastor with a doll of a wife who can't darn the children's clothes, and is too feeble to get along without 'help'"

"Yes," put in old Mrs. Smith, "she'd be no end of a stepmother to Mr. Lindsay's boy and if ever a boy needed a stepmother, it's him. Lucretia's powerful smart, as you say, and she'd make him walk Spanish."

"Yes," was the reply of Miss Rich; "a widower somehow needs a wife more'n anybody, to sympathize with him in his loss. I shouldn't wonder if Lucretia would bring the boy up to the ministry if she had her way."

"Between you and me," said Mrs. Phelps, "I think that the parson goes to the Shaws' rather more than is necessary for the salvation of their souls."

"You can't tell. Perhaps Lucretia has doubts."

"And perhaps," said Dr. Slow—"perhaps it's Miss Susan."

Everybody laughed, and cried "Miss Susan!" with fine irony in their tones.

"Who ever heard of Susan having attention?" asked Mrs. Phelps.

"I've engaged Lucretia to embroider a new altar-cloth," explained Miss Rich; "I raised the money for it last month—I tell you it's like pulling teeth to get money out of this parish—and I suppose the parson has to advise her about the proper designs and things; Lucretia ain't well drilled in symbols and such, you know."

In fact, everybody in Lennox had decided that Mr. Lindsay should marry Lucretia, and perhaps Lucretia had decided so too, for she was an everlasting time over that altar-cloth, and needed no end of advice and instruction; her ignorance and interest were quite touching. And Mr. Lindsay seemed quite willing to spend his leisure under the Shaws' roof, and watch the sacred symbols growing under the white and shapely hands of Miss Lucretia.

"That hand of Lucretia's will be sure to do the business," somebody had said. "Mr. Lindsay's a man of taste, if he is a clergyman"—as if the two were not usually found combined—"and I heard him say it was fit tor a duchess."

Miss Lucretia's hand was, indeed, her loveliest feature, so to speak—white as snow, with the prettiest taper fingers, pink at the ends. Once when Mr. Lindsay had mentioned them flatteringly, Miss Susan, who was doing the week's mending near by, drew her own hands under her work, he noticed. Nobody ever took the trouble to flatter Miss Susan. Lucretia sang in the choir, although her voice was thin as muslin, and she had no ear; nobody dreamed or cared if Susan sang like a seraph; She sat in Lucretia's shadow, and people almost forgot she was there, till they needed her help. Mr. Lindsay had taught the choir himself, and after the altar cloth could no longer be made a pretext to cover a multitude of calls, there were the chants and fugues to practice. One morning, as he drilled Lucretia for half an hour ineffectually, he suddenly turned to Susan.

"Come," he said, "try this chant with us, Miss Susan;" and Susan opened her mouth and chanted as nobody in the choir had ever chanted before.

"Bravo!" he cried. "When did you learn it?"

"Why, I have heard it all my life; why shouldn't I know it? I couldn't help it."

"We must have you in the choir," he said.

"Susan Shaw in the choir!" gasped everybody on the way out out of church. "Mr. Lindsay is bringing her out."

"She's Lucretia's sister, you know," explained Miss Rich.

"And her voice rather drowns Lucretia's," said Dr. Slow.

Mr. Lindsay was giving great satisfaction. The parishioners talked of remodelling the old rectory, adding a wing and a bay-window, and even spoke of taking in an adjoining field, so that "Lucretia might have a flower garden." They even meditated an increase of salary as soon as he should be settled in the parish, and Mr. Grimm thought he should add a codicil to his will, in favor of the new pastor and Lucretia's husband.

"When they're married," reckoned Miss Rich, with unchristian thrift, "we shall have all our church trappings embroidered for nothing, I suppose."

"Do you think Susan will live with 'em?" asked Mrs. Phelps. "P'r'aps he won't care about marrying the whole family."

"He's powerful kind to Susan, though," "He takes a sight of notice of her."

"You kinder forget she's Lucretia's sister," put in Miss Rich, "an' all she's got."

It was surely plain that Mr. Lindsay took pleasure in the society at the Shaw homestead. At picnic, at prayer meetings or choir meetings, he was always at hand to take Lucretia and Susan home; he lent them his books, and directed their reading; he brought them flowers from town when he happened to go up.

"I shall be so glad to give up the presidency of the Bethel society and the Dakota League to Lucretia," said Miss Rich. "It's only proper for the clergyman's wife to be at the head of them."

"You'll feel sorter lost without 'em?" asked Mrs. Phelps.

"The parish is a large field. I think I can spare them to Lucretia. Do you know, the other night as I was going to watch with Miss Hart when she had information of the lungs, I came across Lucretia and Susan and Mr. Lindsay. I must say I should think Susan would have more taste than to follow 'em anywhere. Why don't she keep herself in the background?"

"She's been pretty much in the background all her life," said Dr. Slow. "Perhaps she's tired of the situation."

"But she ought to have more consideration. P'raps the lovers don't mind her. There they were all three of 'em, watching the comet and studying the heavens."

"A proper study for a clergyman," said Dr. Slow.

"And he was pointing out all the consternations, and it seemed to me they was looking at him instead of the stars," pursued Miss Rich.

"It would be a complication," suggested Mrs Phelps, "if, while he's courting Lucretia, Susan should get in love with him."

"It wouldn't be no use," said Mrs. Grimm. "Lucretia's that smart she'd make him believe it was her he was dying for."

The Shaws had enough to keep the wolf from the door, but nothing to spare; they owned their house, but kept no servant. "Help would be dreadfully in their way," Miss Rich declared. "I wonder they don't feel glad they can't afford any."

Susan always wore the simplest garments, which she designed and executed herself, while Lucretia—"Well, if there's anything that unfits Lucretia for her future position at the head of the parish," confessed Mr. Phelps, "it's her love of finery."

Lucretia always blossomed out in a pretty spring bonnet—while Susan made her last year's one answer—and a smart new suit made in the latest wrinkle.

It was about this time that the parish picnic occurred—an institution which everybody believed in. Hadn't there been more matches made at the last than during all the year besides? And wasn't it a fine chance to test Mrs. Phelps' recipes, Miss Rich's cream-pies and Mrs. Dr. Slow's tarts? Of course Lucretia went, and Mr. Lindsay with her. Susan happened to be making preserves and pickles that day, and the berries wouldn't keep, and so she staid at home. At about the middle of the afternoon, when they had had dinner and cleared away, and things were a little slow, and they wanted somebody to start some music, Mr. Lindsay was nowhere to be found.

"Oh, he's gone off with Lucretia somewhere," said Miss Rich, who felt it her duty to account for him.

"No; there's Lucretia now, talking about free-will with Dr. Slow."

"P'raps he's gone home to write his sermon," suggested somebody else, the picnic grove being only half a mile from town.

"Or he's finding 'tongues in trees and sermons in stones' out here."

But at sunset Mr. Lindsay strolled back, with Susan on his arm, in time to join them at tea, and he and Susan made the coffee, and pitched the tunes they sang before the day ended.

"Now wasn't that real thoughful in Mr. Lindsay to go after Susan? That's what I call real Christian, and a brother-in-law worth having," commented one old lady.

But when Mrs. Bishop, who had staid at home with a teething baby, reported that Mr. Lindsay had not gone home to write his sermon, but had walked straight into Susan's kitchen, and had helped her seal up the preserve jars and set them away, and had sat in the front porch an hour or two afterward with her—when he might have been with Lucretia—reading secular poetry, and not Dr. Watts or Charles Wesley, either, the parish rose in its wrath to a woman. This would never do; Lucretia must not be trifled with. Mr. Lindsay had inspired hope in her gentle heart; he must marry Lucretia or leave the parish."

"You see," explained Mr. Phelps, "we want to settle you, Mr. Lindsay. You suit us to a T, but it kinder seems as if you ought to propose to Lucretia Shaw, you've been so attentive."

"Propose to Lucretia Shaw!" repeated the young man, with a startled air. "What has that to do with settling me? Is every clergyman who comes to Lennox obliged to propose to Lucretia Shaw as a preliminary preparation?"

"Well, no, not exactly," laughed Mr. Phelps, "not unless he's give the parish reason to expect it. You know we don't want the credit of settling a philandering parson who makes love right and left. I'd no idee the thought would be new to you, but the parish has set its heart on the match, you see, and we wouldn't like to see a man, if he was eloquent in prayer, who'd trifle with the affections of one of the flock, you know."

"But, my dear sir," said Mr. Lindsay, "I'm not in love with Lucretia Shaw. You wouldn't have me perjure myself?"

"Not in love with Lucretia? The parish won't believe its own eyes agin, I reckon."

"Well, said Mr. Grimm, severely, "we couldn't think of settling a preacher that hadn't no more principle than to throw over Lucretia Shaw after taking tea so much to her house, and raising her hopes, as it were."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Lindsay, after a pause—"perhaps pou will be able to forgive me for not proposing to Lucretia when I tell you that I have already proposed to Susan. You see, it would complicate matters a little if I were to accede to your wishes. However, I have lately received a call from a Western parish, and should feel obliged to decline the Lennox parish, even if you had thought me worthy of it, as this other furnishes a wider field of usefulness—"

"And larger salary, I suppose," added Mr. Grimm.

"And larger salary," allowed Mr. Lindsay. "Double, in fact."

"I suppose," persisted Miss Rich, after the wedding—"I suppose Lucretia must have refused him first."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Superstition and Agriculture.

A correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald*, who has visited Foula, Scotland, states that the fishermen are very superstitious. She adds: Farming is an invocation of at least as much consequence to the inhabitants of Foula as fishing, and in the prosecution of it they are equally careful to act in obedience to the ancient, unacknowledged, but living faith. The land must be dug agreeably to the apparent course of the sun. The sowing of seed corn should be begun before noon on Saturday, with the moon on the increase and the tide flowing. Some put an egg into the kishie among the seed corn. When grinding meal, turn the quern sunwards. If it be turned widergates the meal will act as an aperient. When the moon is on the increase is the proper time to kill a pig. A hen should be set on an odd number of eggs and when the tide is flowing. When a man is killing a sheep it is unlucky for anyone (especially a woman) to pass between him and the fire. In dressing the sheep carefully remove the gall, spit three times on it, and cover it with ashes, so that the dog will not see it. Do not mention the name of the pudding when it is put in the pot, or it will burst. If anyone can lay his hand on a ewe lamb that he covets, it will not thrive. If the liver of a lamb crackles when placed upon the fire, it is a sign that its mother and her descendants will be prolific. A cow should be fastened in the byre with her head to the north. A knife should be stuck into the coupling above her head to keep away trows or fairies. Should she be sick, take white money, a razor, and a pair of shears, and shake them in a sieve above her back. If a wound made by a trows arrow be discovered in her side, put a finger on it until another person can daub the place with tar. Take gunpowder and fire it off between two peats near her head. Should this fail in effecting a cure, take a he cat and draw him by the tail across the back of the cow until he fastens his claws in her hide, and if this does not cure her nothing will. When a cow has lost the power of chewing her cud wrap some gunpowder in a piece of dough and put it into a dog's mouth and then make the cow swallow it. Three stones taken from a brook and three stones taken from the ground ought to be placed above the head of a cow that has been given as a dowry or tocher, so that she may have no desire to return to her old quarters.

The Taking of "Tips."

It is a curious and significant fact that white native Americans of the working classes are not greatly addicted to the acceptance of gratitudes. Something in the genius of American institutions has hitherto kept our poorer people from falling into this degredation. The American has been taught that he is a sovereign; and he feels the force of Professor Sumner's deduction from this principle. The takers of tips in this country are largely negroes and persons of foreign birth. The employments in which tips are regularly accepted, as those of servants in hotels and restaurants, porters and stewards on ships and steamboats and sleeping-cars, are almost wholly monopolized by foreigners and negroes. The white native American has his faults and his vices, he is often an extremely disagreeable person, but he is not often found clamoring for backsheesh.

The taker of the tips acknowledges himself to belong to an inferior class, and there is no foundation for any such distinction; the only difference between himself and the man from whom he takes the tips, is that the other has a little more money. For a dime he degrades himself. Undoubtedly many of those who bestow these gratuities are well pleased to do so for this very reason. The ceremony symbolizes the fact that they belong to a superior class. When a man takes a dime from our hands, it is a confession on his part that we are superior beings. He knows full well that we do not accept a dime at his hands. The proclamation and acknowledgment of this superiority pleases the vanity of some people. On the other hand, the abhorrence felt by many persons for this practice arises chiefly from the fact that they are unwilling to allow any man to make the abject confession concerning himself that is involved in the taking of tips.—*Century.*

An Every Day Occurrence.

Once upon a time a Donkey fell into a deep hole, and, after nearly starving, caught sight of a passing Fox, and implored the stranger to help him out.

"I am too small to aid you," said the Fox, "but I will give you some good advice. Only a few rods away is a big, strong elephant. Call to him and he will get you out in a jiffy."

After the Fox had gone the Donkey thus reasoned to himself: "I am very weak for want of nourishment. Every move I make is just so much additional loss of strength. If I raise my voice to call the elephant I shall be weaker yet. No, I will not waste my substance that way. It is the duty of the elephant to come without calling."

So the Donkey settled himself back and eventually starved to death.

Long afterwards the Fox on passing the hole saw within it a whitening skeleton, and remarked: "If it be true that the souls of animals are transmigrated into men, that Donkey will become one of those merchants who can never afford to advertise."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Sneezing Bride.

A most inopportune dislocation of the jaw is recorded at a recent wedding. It seems that during the performance of the ceremony the bride sneezed so violently as to dislocate her jaw at the critical moment when she should have pronounced a solemn oui (yes). As she was unable to articulate the word it was found necessary for the whole party to repair to a surgeon before the ceremony could be completed.

MEMORIES OF WASHINGTON

HOW HE LOOKED, TALKED AND LIVED IN ALEXANDRIA.

Personal Recollections of the First President—His Domestic Relations—Daily Life at Mount Vernon.

I have spent much time in the grass grown streets of Alexandria, Va., chatting with the old citizens about George Washington, and gathering together such traditions of him as have come down to them from their fathers, writes the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*. Washington died in 1799, and there are none living in Alexandria old enough to have known him, but Alexandria was his business place for years. He lived at Mount Vernon, only nine miles away, and his marketing, buying and general business was done at Alexandria. He voted there. He had a little office built on a lot which he bought when he was a young man, and it was only a few years ago that it was torn down. Alexandria was, in fact, his nearest town, and here he came to dance at the hotel parties, trade at the stores, and to talk politics on the street corners. Mr. William Carne, the youngest man I talked with, was perhaps fifty years old. Mr. Carne said: "The last of the old men who remembered Washington personally passed away about twenty years ago, and it is very late to attempt to get authentic information about him. I was born in Alexandria, and I have been engaged all my life in studying Washington's character, and have talked with all the old citizens of Alexandria, for the past thirty years and more, in regard to him. He would take his stand on the steps of the City Hotel and would begin to address the crowd on the greatness of Washington and tell them anecdotes and gossip concerning him. I have made an especial study of Washington as a young man. The traditions of Alexandria represent him as a very proper young fellow, six feet tall, rather stately in carriage, and exceedingly fond of horses. He liked to try new horses, and it is said that during a single day he rode ten different horses into Alexandria. Every one tells me he made a fine-looking figure on horseback. He sat straight and had thorough command of his steed. This straightness he kept until the last. He is said to have danced a good deal as a young man, and to have been very fond of balls.

I have no doubt that he danced somewhat, but I do not think he ever unbent himself to any extent. The dance of ante-revolution days was far different from the waltz and the fantastic german of the present. The minuet, for instance, is more like a funeral tread than a ball-room skip, and Washington could easily move through this without appearing anything but eminently respectable. I have no doubt that he drank a glass of wine or whisky now and then, as was the custom in those days, but I don't think he ever frequented the taverns or gossipped at the doggeries.

As to his circumstances as a young man, they were rather poor, and he learned habits of business which stood him well in later years. He did not begin to make money until he became a surveyor, and then he made it very fast, earning twenty-five dollars a day. As to his business contracts, I believe he was very liberal in making a contract, but he was very rigid in exacting its fulfillment. He wanted everything set down in the agreement, and I have seen a contract of his employing an overseer in which he stipulates that the overseer shall have the right to be drunk for a week at Christmas. He probably knew the man well enough to know that he would get drunk anyhow, and not wishing to have any trouble with him, made this stipulation in his contract.

"Have you heard anything of his relations with his wife?"

"Nothing, save that they were of the most amicable nature. His marriage, you know, was a case of love at first sight, and in one of the few love letters which now exists of those he wrote her after his marriage, he speaks very tenderly of her, and addresses her as 'My Dear Patsy.' Mr. Custis said Washington wore his wife's picuture in a locket tied around his neck to the day of his death. He managed most of the details of the house himself, and during his life took most of the care off Mrs. Washington's shoulders. Martha Washington was, however, thoroughly domestic. She prided herself on her knitting and spinning, and when her husband was inaugurated as the first President, the suit he wore had been made by his own servants at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Washington wove many of her own dresses, and there are two spoken of which were made of cotton with silk stripes of red and brown. The silk came from the ravelings of brown silk stockings and worn out chair covers of red silk. It is said by some that Mrs. Washington became insane before she died, but I do not think this is so. It is true she shut herself up alone in a room, and remained there until her death, but you must remember she was an old woman, and there is a wide difference between the crankiness of age and insanity. It is possible she may have been parsimonious, as is charged, but there are no traditions to that effect."

An old gentleman whom I met above the Braddock hotel told me he had for years heard George Washington Custis talk of his adopted father. Said he: "Custis looked up to Washington as a god. He described him as straight as an American Indian, and as free in his walk as a savage. From the stories I have heard of Washington, I have tried to picture him in my mind's eye. He was a tall man, padded with muscle. He was six feet two in his shoes, and he weighed 210 pounds in his prime. He wore about number eleven shoes and had gloves three times as large as the average. His hands were so large that they were a curiosity, and his whole frame was bony and large-jointed. He had a broad chest, but not a full one. It was rather hollow, and he was troubled in his last days with a cough. His mouth was firm; his lower jaw gripped the upper with a determined grip. In later years he lost his teeth, and the false ones he got did not fit well, and pushed out his lower lip. He had eyes of cold light gray, which could look stern and angry upon occasion, and which seldom smiled. He was as wide at the hips as at the shoulders, and kept his straightness of stature to the last. He had large legs and was a good rider and runner. You have heard the stories of his wonderful strength of arm, and how he threw stones wide distances. His nose was rather thick and coarse. I have never heard that it had a blossom on it. He was rather fastidious as to his dress, though he wore plain clothes when not on military duty. He always shaved himself, but had a servant to comb and tie his hair every morning. I have heard Mr. Custis say that he rose very early an Mount Vernon, often before daybreak, and as early as 4 A. M. He would at sunrise go to his stables and look at his blooded horses. When he came back he had a light breakfast of corn cakes honey and tea, or something of that sort, and then he ate nothing more until dinner. I am speaking of his later years. After breakfast he rode over his estate, and at three had returned and was dressed for dinner. Dinner was a big meal at Mt. Vernon, and Washington ate nothing after it. He usually drank five glasses of Madeira wine at dessert, but I have never heard of his being drunk. He was not opposed to the moderate use of liquor, and when he was first elected to the house of Burgesses of Virginia, among the items of his election expenses were a hogshead and a barrel of whisky, thirty-five gallons of wine, and forty-three gallons of beer. In the Virginia house he did not cut a great figure. He was not much of a speaker, but he was popular, or he could not have held his place for fifteen years as he did. I have understood that he treated his slaves very well, but that he made them work and would allow no foolishness among them. Washington liked the theatre, and he was fond of dancing in early life."

WISE WORDS.

Learn to say no; it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

When shrewd ignorance resorts to dishonest methods, the confiding public is apt to suffer in pocket.

Good nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

Begin your course in life with the least show and expense possible. You may at pleasure increase both, but cannot easily diminish them.

Credit is like a looking glass which, when only sullied by a breath, may be wiped clear again, but if once cracked can never be repaired.

There is a key that will open every lock if we know how to forge it; and so with life, there is a right path for every one if he will only search to find it.

Nature loves truth so well that it hardly ever admits of flourishing. Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve.

There is a sweet pleasure in contemplation, and when a man hath run through a set of vanities in the declension of his age, he knows not what to do with himself if he cannot think.

While what we do unquestionably influences what we are, it is equally true that what we are influences and determines the real value of what we do. Let no one then imagine that he can permanently benefit his work or further his business by sacrificing his own manhood or neglecting other obligations.

An Abyssinian Feast.

A wedding feast is like all banquets in this country, more or less composed of the Abyssinian piece de resistance—raw flesh. If you should happen to be seated near the open door on these occasions you may see this course prepared. An ox is brought into the compound and his throat is skillfully cut. Before the animal has fairly breathed his last skinning is commenced, the stomach taken out, and the flesh cut into long strips, and brought in with the animal's heat still in it to the hungry and impatient guests, who devour it, not like wild beasts, but use knives of all kinds from daggers or swords to pocket knives. The consumer of this delicacy takes one end of the strip or string of meat into his mouth, placing it between his teeth. In his left hand he holds the meat bodily, and with his right gives a drawing cut with his sabre from left to right through the meat, severing it close up to his lips, and so hunks his meal away. This mode of feeding requires some practice, and has its inconveniences, especially to people with long noses and a thirst for strong drink; for it is generally a sign that when noses begin to suffer cutaneous losses from a too close proximity to dagger or sabre that the host's tedge (native drink) has been both plentiful and strong. To flavor the otherwise insipid taste of raw flesh large quantities of red pepper are consumed, ground up with fat into a paste, and larded over the viand. Abyssinians are quaint in their food, if not nasty; for some pure ox-gall from the freshly killed animal serves as a picquante to a curry made out of its intestines. Milk is never used fresh from the cow, but it is always taken sour, made so by never washing the utensil in which it is kept.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

Public Hospitality in India.

The people of India, says *Youth's Companion*, shame us by some of their customs. There is not, so far as we are aware, a single place on any American road where respectable travelers, much less tramps, are provided with food free of cost. We draw the line at waterroughs. The Indian goes much further. A writer says:

"The wayside hospitality is a peculiar feature noticeable in Indian traveling in the summer monthis, which, as an act of love and charity, deserves commendation. This institution is no respector of persons or castes, and beasts of burden, and even the deapised dogs, are included in it with genuine fraternity. On the high roads of travel, all through the country, there are cottages built at intervals by the hospitality of individual persons and rich men of the localities, where tired passengers are rested and refreshed. Each cottage has a hired host, who is a Brahmin or other high-caste person, and it is his duty to ask the passer-by to walk in and be rested. Any one may come in and be entertained with soaked peas, molasses and cold water free of charge. Often an old couple, retired from the world, spend their evening days and whole savings in such acts of charity. Large tubs full of water are placed outside the cottage for cattle and other beasts.

"Unser Wilheim," the German emperor, is as implacable a martinet in all military service matters as was either Frederick the Great or his father. It is a fact that last May he seriously threatened to bring the Grand Duke of Hesse before a court martial for having infringed the rules of the German army by presuming to marry without having previously obtained permission, and he vows that he will never be reconciled to the grand duke—divorce or no divorce—for having made this morganatic marriage.

Since 1880 the total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the White House to date amount to $1,700,000.

WARNED OF THEIR DOOM.

SOLDIERS' PRESENTIMENTS FULFILLED AND UNFULFILLED.

Queer Superstitions About the Coincidence of a Birthday and a Battle—A Sergeant's Queer Idea.

In reading the personal experiences of participants in the battles and campaigns one often comes across stories of apparently well authenticated instances where men seemingly had a forewarning of their approaching doom, and who, after making the arrangements naturally attendant on such a foreknowledge, such as disposition of property, messages to relatives, and so on, met their doom accordingly. Among soldiers and sailors as a class a belief that such presentiments do occur, and that the catastrophe foreshadowed is resultant is largely entertained, though I don't know why it should be so, unless it is that their trade deals in "battle and murder and in sudden death." In conversation on this subject many a time I have been asked if during my soldier life I had known instances where these so-called premonitions were fulfilled. I replied that I had, and then again I know of so-called presentiments just as vivid in the mind of the subject which had not been fulfilled. As far as my experience goes, it is six of one and a half-dozen of the other. In fact, I have no belief in the efficacy of premonitions and presentiments, and honestly believe that they result from circumstances—a disordered stomach, nervous derangement, or that tinge of superstition as to good days, bad days, etc., which seems to be inherent in the great body of men, even the educated.

And yet once upon a time my heart went down into my boots, so to speak, under the firm belief that I was to be killed before the setting of the sun—a presentiment that didn't materialize, however, as will doubtless be seen from the fact that I am writing this letter. On the 22d of July, 1863, when the army of General Lee was retreating from Gettysburg behind the mountain wall of the Blue Ridge, the Federal cavalry took possession of the gaps, and were very "sassy" in their repeated assaults upon the long line of transportation. As our cavalry had been literally run off its legs General Lee was forced to make use of his infantry to repel these assaults, and so it happened that the writer's regiment (Seventeenth Virginia) was detached and ordered into Manassas Gap, opposite Fort Royal, to hold it while the wagon trains were passing. Now, it was a beautiful morning, and as we trudged along in high spirits from the ozone of the mountain air, some ill-boding raven of a comrade suddenly suggested, "Why, this is Murray's birthday," and so it was, though I had forgotten it for the time being. Instantly the quip and jest were silenced, and the fellows looked at me with pitying sympathy, for we expected to have a fight before the day was ended. You see, it was an old woman's tale with us that the man who went into battle on his birthday would inevitably lose his life. I don't mind confessing that the cold chills chased each other rapidiy down my spinal column, though I affected to treat the matter lightly.

It is not to the purpose to speak of the fight, which lasted till sundown. Suffice it to say that men were knocked down to the right and left of me, and I came out of the affair smilingly, without a scratch. None of our boys believed in old women's tales after that. To show how deeply this superstition had permeated the minds of the men of the company, my captain told me that if he had had the slightest excuse for putting me on duty in the rear he would have sent me there when the fight began, and that while the battle was going on he looked every minute to see me fall.

Perhaps my own feelings and those of my comrades were influenced at this time by an incident that happened at the battle of Seven Pines, before Richmond, in 1862. R. T. L. and myself were the only men in the company (Warrenton Rifles) from Fairfax county. We had been schoolmates, slept under the same blankets and eat our lobscouse out of the same frying pan. As our brigade was lying in reserve behind D. H. Hill's lane, I noticed that "Bose" was pensive and preoccupied in mind, a thing very unusual with him. Now, he was as brave a man as ever drew breath, and I knew that his listlessness and bloom did not proceed from any fear of the combat into which we expected to be shortly called, but I forbore to question him because in his own time he always made me his confident. When, finally, we were ordered into the field, as we were double-quicking through the knee-deep loblolly of mud to get into position, he suddenly seized my hand and said: "Tom, I am going under to-day. I've felt it all day. If you can, take the things out of my pocket when I'm dead and send them home." I thought nothing of this, as it was about the time we had gotten under fire, and as I was a sergeant (file closer) I had enough to do when the line of battle was hastily formed to occupy my thoughts. We advanced under a heavy fire, and I lost sight of "Bose." Our line, irregularly formed on account of huge wood-piles, shelter tents, barns and out-houses, was broken and forced to fall back a short distance to the captured breastworks. These we held until the enemy in front of us had been flanked and routed by the Seventh regiment of our brigade. Searching over the gory field I found my comrade literally riddled with bullets, but still alive and conscious. He had fallen almost at the first volley from the enemy. As soon as he saw me he said, "I told you so. Do what I asked you. Get the surgeon to give me some opium and let me die easily." I did what he asked, and the next morning, wrapped in captured blankets, we buried him on the field of honor, the bursting shell over his grave from the enemy's guns (the second day's battle was then begun (forming a fitting salute for his obsequies.

A sergeant, now of the police force, who was of battery G, second United States artillery, informs me that while fighting, his gun at Frazier's farm, and when the action was so hot that a man had no time to indulge in sentimental fancies, he was suddenly seized with the idea as he was sighting his gun that he would be shot in the top of his head. He felt the exact spot burning and throbbing, and as the horses of the battery were falling and the men being killed around him (it was an awful hot place, for Jackson's men were on two sides of the battery), the spot burned and throbbed more and more until he felt that the next sighting of his gun that spot would be reached by a bullet and he would be sent to his last, long home. Yet the sergeant's state of mind and his hallucination (for it was nothing but an hallucination) can be accounted for by the fact that the men of the battery had been on the alert for seven days with every nerve on a tension, and with very little sleep and with very scant rations. The human body is rather tough, as far as hardship is concerned, when it is dominated by a determined soul, but it can't stand everything, and I believe there is a sort of delirium tremens consequent from exhaustive bodily fatigue, lack of rations and prolonged mental strain. And that was what was the matter with the sergeant. It is a fact that while nearly every man at his gun was wounded, in spite of his presentiment, he emerged from this bloody battle without injury.—*Murray, in Washington Republican.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

No storm has been found crossing the Atlantic from east to west, or moving from our Atlantic coast to the plains beyond the Mississippi.

A new glass invented in Vienna is transparent, and more brilliant than common crystal, can be cut and polished, and when fused, adheres to iron, bronze and zinc.

Many quadrupeds, as the cat, have a membrane lining the botton of the eye ball with a brilliant yellow lustre, usually green or pearly. It is this which makes the eyes of such animals luminous in the dark.

Black walnut sawdust, formerly thrown away, is now mixed with linseed gum and molded into head and flower pieces for the ornamentation of furniture. When dried and varnished it is as handsome and much stronger and more durable than carved work.

The temperature of the bee is from three degress to ten, and the earth worm and snail from one and a half to two degrees higher than the air. The mean temperature of the carp and toad is fifty-one degrees; a man, ninety-eight; dog, ninety-nine; cat, 101; squirrel, 105, and of the swallow, 111.

The migration of birds in North America is to be studied systematically by nearly 1,000 persons, who have engaged to act as observers, according to a plan proposed by the Ornithologists' Union. About 300 of these persons are the keepers of lighthouses and lightships in the United States and Canada and the other British possessions on this continent.

A foreign paper describes a case of removal of the spleen on account of a chronic enlargement of that organ. The functions of the spleen, if it has any, are not clearly known, though an eminent physician recently said that its chief use seemed to be as a repository for the germs of malaria. In this case of removal the patient shows no signs of inconvenience from the operation.

Dr. J. C. Booth, of the United States mint, states that the commoner metals of commerce have greatly improved in quality in the last few years as a result of improvement in the work of purification. Much copper now averages ninety-nine per cent. pure, while a large proportion of the silver from the mining regions contains ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of the pure metal. Concerning the waste in working precious metals, Dr. Booth remarks that, while a loss of ten per cent, is tolerated in working iron in the fire, the government holds the mint responsible for a greater waste in working gold than one-tenth of one per cent., and the actual loss is usually far less than this.

Mr. W. Mattieu Williams states that he drew attention in 1877 to the fact that the North Cape is not the northernmost extremity of Europe, as it is generally believed to be. A low tongue of rock, called Knivskjaelodden, about a mile to westward of North Cape, projects farther north than the cape itself. This insignificant appearing rock hardly seems to deserve the name of "cape" in the presence of the magnificent capes about it. North Cape presenting a perpendicular face 974 feet high, and others having a height of over 1,000 feet. "It should not be forgotten," Mr. Williams adds, "that neither North Cape nor this little ambitious outpoke is the northernmost point of the European continent. This distinction belongs to Nord Kyn, the North Cape and Knivskjaelodden being on Magero, an outlying island."

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Cocoaine is more expensive than gold. It commands $224 an ounce and $3,500 a pound.

The Confederate battle-flag was designed by Colonel Walton, of Louisville, Ky.

A lobster yields from 20,000 to 30,000 eggs annually. The lobster is not pretty but its industry is unquestioned.

A very brilliant light is obtained in China from candles—only of late years imported into Europe—made of wax supplied by insects specially reared through Chinese ingenuity.

Charles Dunster, a Leesville (Ohio) blacksmith, has made a steel clock which strikes hours, quarters, and minutes, and has eleven dials, corresponding to the eleven leading cities of the United States.

An oysterman at Pascagoula, Miss., the other day on opening some oysters found a small fish occupying a shell and living the life of a bivalve. The fish was without scales and its fins perfectly soft. It has been preserved in alcohol as a curiosity.

The diameter of trees varies not only from summer to winter, but from day to day. They are larger from noon until twilight next morning than from twilight until noon; they are smaller in the winter than in summer. Water and the sap of trees expand not only in proportion as they rise above, but also as they go below, the freezing point. Low temperature as well as high promotes evaporation, and the trees evaporate from their branches in winter, and so the colder the weather the more they shrink.

The wife of the consul of Cologne Retchmuth, apparently died of the plague in 1571. A ring of great value, buried with her, tempted the cupidity of the gravedigger, and was the cause of many future years of happiness. At night the purloiner marched to his plunder, and she revived. She lived to be the mother of three children, and, when dead, she was reburied in the same church, where a monument was erected, upon which the above particulars are recited in German verse.

There are fifteen thousand cabs in London, mostly hansoms, four-wheelers—or, as they are familiarly termed "Growlers"—being only used to carry luggage to and from the railway stations; and even then, if the luggage is light, hansoms are allowed to take it, and if extra heavy, railway omnibuses are preferred, so that the poor old-fashioned four-wheeled cab is gradually disappearing from London.

THE FALLING OF THE APPLE.

As I stood in meditation
'Neath the orchard trees at night,
Where the moon and stars of autumn
Bathed the pallid earth in light,
Lo! the cricket hushed his music
At the dull, unwonted sound
Of the ripened, mellow apple
Falling softly to the ground.

All the days of rain or sunshine
Here had made their work complete,
Since the blossoms dropped in springtime
Till the fruit fell at my feet—
Loosened by the hand of Nature
With a touch that made no sound,
From the Father's hand of bounty
Falling softly to the ground.

Men have watched or men have slumbered,
Counted days, or laughed or wept,
But the upward flow of juices
God's great calender has kept;
And the great machine of Nature
Onward moves without a sound,
Till we, startled, mark its fruitage
Falling softly to the ground.

Then my heart was dark and heavy
As I saw an iron hand
Moving in a sweep resistless
Through the air and sea and land,
Ripening its place gigantic,
Holding all things helpless, bound,
Till the full grown curse or blessing
Falls as fruitage to the ground.

But the silver autumn splendor
Shone above my waiting feet,
Glistened on the golden fruitage,
Sending up an odor sweet;
And I read a sweeter lesson
In the harvest spread around,
Of a God of patience ever
Show'ring blessings o'er the ground.

—*A. F. Worden, in Utica Observer.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A wagon wheel is a lazy thing. It is always tired.

A morally conducted family should have an upright piano.

"I say you are nothing but a—a— pig!" "Well, don't your forget, Jane, that you are one of my ribs!"—*Paris Figaro.*

"My poor fellow," asked the man of the living skeleton at the dime museum, "where have you been boarding?"—*Picayune.*

"No, sir," said the practical man "no bric-a-brac on the mantel for me. It's a nu

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—It is reported that England and Turkey have agreed to divide Egypt between them.

—Gen. Gordon is spoken of by King Leopold as the head of the African International Association.

—Emperor William, of Germany, has again been sick, but is reported on his legs again.

—Judge McKoy, of Georgia, confined by his family in a Philadelphia Insane Asylum, personally appeared in a U. S. District Court, and applied for his release, says the report.

NEW U. S. SENATORS.—Voorhees has been re-elected from Indiana. Cameron from Pennsylvania. Jonathan Chace from Rhode Island. O. H. Platt from Connecticut.

—At Mt. Washington, N. H., on the 22d inst., the thermometer was 50 degrees below zero, which is one degree lower than ever experienced there before. A northwest hurricane was blowing at the rate of 120 miles per hour for twelve hours.

—It is said of an old physician in Philadelphia, when called upon to prescribe for a cough or cold, that he invariably refuses to do so, but recommends his patients to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

DRUMMERS' LICENSE.—We notice C. A. Hege, of this place, has a communication in the Raleigh *Chronicle* and Charlotte *Observer*, protesting against the burdensome operations of the drummer's tax of $100 on our State manufacturing enterprises, particularly on the small manufacturer who wishes to push his business by sending out salesmen.

—The first news of the London explosions reached us on Sunday morning. We read the Raleigh *News-Observer's* account at the breakfast table. The Raleigh readers had the news on Saturday afternoon only a few hours after the explosions.

The Charlotte *Observer* with fuller accounts was published Sunday morning and reached us at noon.

The Wilmington *Star* was up to the mark at home, but on account of the mail arrangements reached us on Monday.

Our dailies are certainly up to the times and should be encouraged all along the railroad lines.

Latest News.

Arrests are being made in London of suspected persons in connection with the explosions. Lynching is threatened.

Irish newspapers denounce the outrage in strong terms.

England is also in intense anxiety for the fate of General Stewart in Egypt.

Fire broke out on the 26th under the iron roof of the U. S. House of Representatives, but was soon extinguished with little damage. Origin of the fire unknown.

—Col. H. C. Jones, of Charlotte, has been endorsed in a public meeting of the bar in that city for the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina under Cleveland. Copies of the resolution were directed to be sent to the Democratic members of Congress and Senators Vance and Ransom.

—The Warrenton *Gazette* has contained some very intelligent and practical editorials on the State Judiciary. It thinks that there is no need of increasing the number of Circuit Judges. By distributing the Courts differently, giving only one week to most of the counties and keeping some of the Judges more constantly at work it believes the present number can do the work.

—The following resolution denouncing the London outrages, was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, "That the Senate of the United States has heard, with indignation and profound sorrow, of the attempt to destroy the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings in London, and to imperil the lives of innocent and unsuspecting persons, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization."

In the House resolutions were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs asking for information as to whether any citizens of the United States were concerned in the perpetration of such outrages.

THE INAUGURATION.

Last Wednesday, at noon, Gov. A. M. Scales was inaugurated at Raleigh, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The procession proceeded from the West gate of the Capitol square, along Fayetteville street to Metropolitan Hall, under command of Col. F. H. Cameron.

On entering the hall, which was crowded, the audience rose, and the party made their way to the stage which was handsomely draped with National and State flags. After music by the band, Rev. J. Henry Smith, of Greensboro, offered a fervent prayer. Mr. Boykin announced that all the officers would be sworn in save the Secretary of State, and that on account of his sickness he would be sworn in at his room. Col. Thos. Kenan presented the new Attorney General, Davidson, to Chief Justice Smith, the brief oath was taken and signed. Mr. Scarborough, the retiring Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented Maj. Finger, the new incumbent. Senator W. C. Troy, (Dr. Worth being sick) presented Treasurer Bain, and L. S. Overman presented Gen. W. P. Roberts. Mr. Boykin presented Lieut. Governor, Charles M. Stedman.

The crowd in the hall was estimated at about 1,500, and perfect quiet prevailed when Gov. Jarvis led Gov. Scales out to the front of the stage and said to Chief Justice: "I present to you, sir, Alfred M. Scales, lawfully elected Governor of North Carolina, who is now prepared to take the oath of office."

In a clear, full voice Gov. Scales repeated the oath, and in a firm hand signed his name. There were cheers loud and long as he stepped forward and at once began the delivery of his inaugural address.

The following is a synopsis of the address:

GOV. SCALES' IDEAS.

A Summary, by Extracts of His Address.

Raleigh Chronicle.

We must have more and better schools, and these should be taught at least six months in the year. We must add to the number and qualifications of our teachers. We must have more money. The State Constitution provides for compulsory education. If we can once infuse into our people a spirit of education and so manufacture public sentiment in its behalf as to make it a reproach to every parent who refuses to send his children to school, and to every child of ten years of age and over who cannot read, we will need no other compulsory law. The division of school funds, which we have faithfully and impartially made between the two races for nearly 20 years, not only records our progress, but makes the work difficult and almost hopeless without aid. The general government claims and is entitled to the credit of emancipation; it should assume the responsibilities and the duties growing out it. Any fears, if any, on the part of our colored people, that their condition may be changed in this regard, are wholly groundless. They have been suggested by bad men for a wicked purpose.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The State University at Chapel Hill forms a most important part of the common school system and claims special attention at the hands of the government.

From that day (1776) to this, amid all the mutations of time and revolution, peace and war, the University has retained a place in every constitution, and the duty of its protection and maintenance has been, in emphatic language, placed upon the Legislature.

It may not be expedient to attempt all this at once, but the point sought to be made is that the constitution, the organic law of the land, that we are sworn to obey in its letter and spirit, demands a higher and more general education, *free of expense*, when practicable, for tuition through the University, to all the children of the State. The question, then, is no longer a debateable one, it has been settled for one hundred years that the University must live

If, then, she is to live, in the name of her past glorious history and the State's high hopes of the future, let us make it an institution worthy of the State and her people, equalled by few and surpassed by none. An appropriation equal to one-half what the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have made for a similar purpose will give her new life, new hopes and a new future. The reports are before us; her wants, indeed her needs can't be covered up. The responsibility is with us. Let us rise to the height of the occasion, do our whole duty and coming generations will bless us.

SHEEP AND DOGS.

The dog and sheep will no more thrive together than the wolf and the lamb. Muzzle the dogs and the sheep will prosper; loose the dogs and the sheep are destroyed.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

That the Legislature has the power to control and regulate these corporations, and that it is their duty, if not done by the corporate authorities themselves, to remedy the wrongs, will hardly admit of a doubt. The great question, and the one that presents the only difficulty to my mind, is how shall a law be formed so as to meet the difficulty fully, and at the same time save to the railroads whatever of right and privilege is necessary to their preservation and legitimate profit.

PUBLIC ROADS.

We have made little or no progress in our public roads for nearly one hundred years, and the subject in its importance is second to none in the State. Our system is old and sadly defective, and through all these years have been most sadly neglected. There must be an amendment. The people will demand it. Communications have been received from some of the wisest and most experienced of our statesmen urging attention to the question. I cannot go into detail but I must be permitted to hope that this Legislature will make a beginning, and to suggest that at least a part of the convict force should be reserved and applied through the counties to this purpose, to be continued year after year until we have a complete net work of good roads leading from every neighborhood in the State to the railroads, waterways and markets of the world.

IN CONCLUSION.

Men everywhere trampling upon all considerations of party interest or sect of all power, succeeded, as we gladly believe, in bringing into power an administration that will restore the Union of our fathers based upon the constitution, the equality of the States and the affections of the people. All hail! to the new Union thus restored! All hail! to the patriotic men without distinction of party or section who accomplished it. May it live in every heart and without the loss of a single star, now, henceforth and forever. And now, in discharge of the high duties which devolve upon me, I invoke the aid of all the co-ordinate branches of the government; I invoke the sympathy, indulgence and support of this great people, and especially do I invoke wisdom, knowledge and strength from on high, that I may go in and out before this people in the fear of God and so conduct myself in my great office, that my administration may redown to his glory and the honor and welfare of this people.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

Terrible Dynamite Work.

On Saturday last, shortly after 2 o'clock a terrible explosion occurred in London, England in the House of Parliament and at London Tower causing much terror and considerable destruction of property, but fortunately few persons were seriously injured. Nitro-glycerine and dynamite are supposed to have been used.

Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen who are probably fatally injured. A lady who was in the hall shrieked "infernal machine!" and called the attention of Policeman Cole, who was on duty at the time. Policeman Cole rushed to the spot, seized the machine and attempted to extinguish the fuse, but was not quick enough, as it burned so rapidly and closed so quickly upon the maching that the officer became alarmed and dropped it. An explosion followed almost immediately after, and one-half the hall was wrecked.

The glass roof of the House of Commons was completely shattered. The clock in the House stopped precisely at 2:13 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the Gallery under which Charles Bradlaugh was accustomed to sit when he visits the House, was projected into the Speaker's chair, seriously injuring it. Mr. Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces. All the wood work in that part of the building was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The gallery was displaced and even the solid stone work of the doorways was either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms. Benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

The prevalent belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by some Saturday visitors. Further investigation shows that the extent of the damage was much greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck. There is no doubt but the explosive was placed under the Peer's gallery on the government side of the House. One lady who was visiting the House of Commons at the time of the outrage, was seriously injured. Immense damage was done in the lobby. Masonary, decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The place is described as literally blown to pieces.

The report at the Tower happened about the same time and the report made by the explosion was terrific. It was heard for miles up and down the Thames and at once attracted an immense crowd to the scene.

Later reports show that the first stories about the damage to the "White tower" were somewhat exaggerated. While the tower building was not destroyed it is now said that the structure was not seriously injured. These later reports have tendered somewhat to allay public excitement. If the explosion had really demolished the "white tower," the result must have been immensely serious, for a part of the building is an armory used at present for the storage of rifles and often of large quantities of ammunition. This fact makes the popular indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage indescribable. A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands hurt very badly by broken glass and flying splinters. The most piteous sight in the large crowd of innocent prisoners temporarily detained within the tower walls was afforded by these little ones, their pale faces and bleeding heads.

—Yesterday morning the officers and employes of the A. & N. C. Railroad, through Col. John D. Whitford, its president, presented Gov. Jarvis with a magnificent watch, chain and seal, the former of North Carolina gold; the latter a North Carolina gem. —— At noon in the Treasurer's office Gov. Jarvis presented Treasurer Worth with a very handsome gold headed cane. The cane was given by Messrs. D. W. Bain and H. M. Cowan, so long clerks in the Treasurer's office. The presentation was an impromptu affair; and Treasurer Worth was taken by surprise.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is officially reported that serious fighting has occurred in Egypt, and that the result was satisfactory to Lord Wolseley. The battle occurred near Metemneh. An army of 10,000 rebels attacked the square, in which form the British forces were marching, several times, but was compelled to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 2,000 wounded. The English lost 65 Among the British who fell was Lieut Col. Burnaby, who made the famous "Ride to Kniva."

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Private advices received late this afternoon from Kortie, assert that the rebels have surrounded Gen. Stewart in the desert, where he has taken up an entrenched position to await reinforcements from General Wolseley. Deserters from the rebel lines say that the Mahdi's officers consider the affair at Abu-Kha wells a drawn battle. The Arabs were neither routed nor pursued, but fell back in an orderly manner and were not in the least demoralized by the outcome of the engagement. They recovered themselves so quickly and effectively that Gen. Stewart dared not move, and was compelled to entrench himself on the scene of the conflict. Government officials discredit the information conveyed in the above dispatches.

MADRID, Jan. 22. — Earthquake shocks were felt again yesterday at Malaga, Lojo, Velez and Almunecar Some damage was done at the last place mentioned.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—An avalanche occurred at Metvulles, in the department of Hautes Alps, and crushed a church in which a number of persons were worshipping All were buried under the snow, as were also twenty men who were working in a marble quarry near by.

LONDON, Jan. 22—A special dispatch from Rome says: "Terrible accounts continue to be received from the region of the Piedmontes Alps, of casualties and destruction caused by the snow storms and avalanches. Twenty houses have been destroyed and forty persons killed at Borgerivo; fifty houses have been demolished at Frassinire, and the number of fatal causalties there is eleven. In the little village of Frassine, which has a total population of less than 180, 70 persons have been killed. The soldiers have been sent to all places named to assist the villagers in digging out the dead and rescuing the wounded."

The Outrages Denounced by Irishmen.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—At a meeting of Irishmen held at Clerkwell yesterday the outrages were denounced as cruel, cowardly and injurious to Irishmen who will lose their employment in England in consequence thereof, and the hope was expressed that the offenders would be speedily brought to justice.

At the tower between one and two thousand rifles are believed to have been destroyed The man arrested in connection with the explosion at the tower in twenty-five years of age and described as very similar in appearance to the convict Whitehead. He displayed much sullenness.

Report of the Auditor of the State.

The report is a full one, as usual. The table showing the aggregate gross amount of State and county taxes from the various subjects of taxations is one of the most interesting. Some of its items are as follows. From land, $249,571.26; town lots, $67,225.95; horses, $19,241.54; mules, $33,933 69; cattle, $11,823.24; farming utensils, etc., $29,527.46; money on hand or on deposit, $11,340. 7; solvent credits, $41,172 80; other personal property, 39,780 20; dealers in liquors, $24,327 80; merchants and other dealers, $31,280.20; deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, $10,875.20 The gross amount of State taxes is $583,308 51.

The taxes levied for school purposes are as follows: On liquor licenses, $39,882 47; on 134 732 white polls, $153,327.82; on 62,142 colored polls, $69,780 26. On the taxable property of the State, (including bank stock,) $285,535.33. Total school tax, $548,586.87. The county taxes, for all county purposes, aggregate $984,441.89.

The number of acres of land is shown to be 28,223,640, valued at $101,106,387. Value of town lots, $23,028,990. Value of real estate property, $124,135,377. Number of horses, 161,728; value $10,559,055. Number of mules, 91 230; value $5. 127,782. Number of cattle 825,325; value $5,209,828. Number of hogs, 1,892,320; value $2 129,380. Number of sheep, 626,340; value $637,-879. Value of farming utensils, &c., $13,372 880. Money on hand or on deposit, $5,199,728 Solvent credits, 16,927,372 Stock in incorporated companies, 2,086,344. Other personal property, 14,006 327. Railroad franchises, 1,972,347. Aggregate value of personal property 77,087,346. Aggregate value of real and personal property 201,222,723.

—P. T. Barnum has offered Gen. Grant $100,000 if he will permit him to exhibit his trophies and relics to the public. Grant refuses, but Barnum gets his name in the papers again.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a mortgage made and executed to me, by Mary M. A. Jones, dated Sepsember 24th, 1880, and recorded in Register's book 14, page 857, in Forsyth county, I will sell at public auction, for cash, on

Saturday, February 21st, 1885,

on the premises, the late residence of said Mary M. A. Jones, 2 miles west of Lewisville, adjoining the lands of N. W. Lillington and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, in two tracts.

Sale to begin about 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. JONES, Mortgagee.

Jan. 8, 1385-4t.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh

AN EXTRAORDINARY

FAMILY COMBINATION.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

—AND—

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Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures and Oil Pictures.

Commencing with the November number, 1884, each Magazine will contain a COUPON ORDER, entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in that number, and in ANY SIZE.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1885 will be the Twenty-first year of its publication; it is now improved so extensively as to place it in the front rank of Family Periodicals, and equal to any magazine. It contains 64 pages, large quarto, 8¾ x 11¾ inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated, each number having steel engravings, oil picture, or art subjects, published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York.

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LADY'S BOOK

will be sent for one year to any address on receipt of $2.00 which should be sent to the publishers of the People's Press.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Is the oldest family magazine in America, and is conceded by the press and public to be the leading Fashion Magazine, especially as its circulation probably covers the largest area of any American publication, its patrons being found in every civilized country under the sun. 1885 will mark the fifty fifth year of this Magazine, and it is proposed that it shall not only exceed in excellence in every department anything in its previous history, but surpass in attractiveness, quality and quantity any other magazine published for the same price. The Magazine, during 1885, will contain:

1000 pages of reading, consisting of Stories, Novels, Romances, Sketches, Poetry, History, Biographies, by the best magazine writers; also, Art and Current Notes, Charades, Dialogues, Lessons on Dressmaking and Cooking.

200 Practical Recipes; besides descriptions of Fashions, domestic and foreign.

140 pages illustrating Fashions in colors, and black and white.

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24 pages of Select Music.

18 Beautiful Engravings.

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Each subscriber will be allowed to make a selection each month of a "Full Size Cut Paper Pattern" of any design illustrated in the Magazine without extra cost; these patterns are worth more than the price of the Magazine. We will also present to every subscriber a Steel Engraving (for framing of Perault's celebrated picture "Sleeping Love," prepared expressly for this Magazine.

As GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK has faithfully observed its promises with the public for fifty-four years, their need be no doubt about the above offer being fulfilled to the letter. Subscription price $2.00 a year. Sample copies, 15 cents.

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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

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Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.

Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

THE CENTURY

IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Papers on the Civil War.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

The Battle of Bull Run,

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A New Novel by W. B. Howells.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. The story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

The New North-West,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

Astronomy, Architect, and History,

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

Progress in Sanitary Draining;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Goose, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

John Burroughs

will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY *may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr Howell's novel. Price* $4.00 *a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.*

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request.

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The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson," are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. Every month, a FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERN is given, which is alone worth the price of the number Every month, also, there appears a

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AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

FALL AND WINTER, 1884

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

BUYERS OF DRIED FRUIT

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

WINSTON, N. C

We are now receiving our second

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

which is the most complete we have ever had and consist partly of

200 cases Boots and Shoes,
50 cases Hats and Caps,
15 cases Prints,
10 cases Bleached and fine Brown Domestics,
8 cases Dress Goods,
4 cases Linseys,
10 cases Jeans,
6 cases Flannels,
50 cases Notions and Hosiery,
5 cases shirts,
3 bales Ticking,
50 bales r'abits,
50 bales Ariats and Cedar Falls Sheeting,
3 bales heavy Drilling,
200 Shawls and Cloaks,
100 Overcoats,
100 pieces Table oil Cloths,
500 Suits Clothing.
50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin.
100 barrels Sugar,
100 Bags Coffee,
250 Kegs Nails,
25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes,
50 dozen Mann's Axes,
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
500 Sacks Salt,
50 barrels Syrup,
25 barrels Fish,
50 barrels Oil,
Paints, Drugs, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other staple Hardware.
Ralph's Snuff,
Gail & Ax's Snuff.

Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

the best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

RETAIL GROCERY AND HARDWARE.

Sugars direct from the Refineries. Coffees direct from the Importers. Black and Green Tea, fine medium and cheap Syrups, Roasted Coffee, Spices, Soda, Mackerel, Meat, Flour, Bran, Lard, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Tacks, Hammers, Hatchets, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Mill and Hand Saw Files, Gimlets, Strap and T. Hinges, Narrow and loose Joint Butts, Screws, Pad, Jail, Knob, Cupboard, Wardrobe and Till Locks, Coat and Hat Hooks, Pocket, Butcher and Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors and Shears, Coffee Mills, Sausage Mills and Stuffers, Shovels and Tongs, Dog Irons, Smoothing Irons, Shoe Brushes, Shoe Polish and Blacking, Pots, Skillets, Ovens, Excelsior Cook Stoves, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Briar Scythes, Grain and Grass Scythes, Sieves and Sifters, Cartridges, Caps, Powder, Shot and Bar Lead, long handled Shovels, Spades, Forks, Bull Tongues and Shovels, Curry Combs, Log and Trace Chains.

Retail Department

Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk,
Black Cashmeres,
Colored Cashmeres,
Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods,
Gilbert Cross Flannels,
Sack Flannels, assorted colors,
Red, white, blue and grey Flannels,
Colored and White Cotton Flannels,
Merino Underwear,
Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods,
Ladies' Coats and Shawls,
" " Jerseys,
" " Waterproof Cloaking,
Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hosiery,
Prints, Cretonnes, Furniture Prints, Shelf and Table oil Cloth,
Ladies Felt and Velvet Skirts,
Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets, Velveteen, Trimming Silk,
Ribbons, Putters, Combs, Pocket Books,
A great variety of Dress Trimmings,
Gloves, Corsets, corset steels, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Garters,
Buckles, Slides and Tips,
Satchels, Stamped and White Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 3-4 and 4-4 brown and bleached Domestic,
Fancy Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, Lemoine Perfumeries bleached and Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shoes for Ladies Misses and Children, Quilts and Comforts and Blankets

Ladies', Misses and Children's Bay State fine, medium and cheap Shoes, splendid styles, fit elegantly and warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock of Coats' Cotton and spool silk is always complete. An immense stock of Notions at very low prices.

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

We have always carried a good stock of Boots and Shoes but have never had so complete a stock as we now have.

Our $2.50 man's whole stock saddle seam Boot is the best boot for the money in the market.

Our 2.75 Farmer's kip Dress Boot is unequaled.

Boys Youth's and Children's Boots in great variety.

T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made fine Shoes are the best and cheapest on the market.

We have an immense stock of the celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes, both fine and medium Prices low and goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Rubber Overshoes lower than ever before.

300 Suits Clothing and 100 Overcoats.

Globe Shirts, laundried and unlaundried, the best Shirt made, 75c. and $1.

½ Hose from 5 cts. to $1. Suspenders 15 cts. to $1.25. Men's white and red merino Shirts and Drawers, 40 cts. to $2 each. Collars, Cravats and Ties in great variety. Cloths, Cashmeres, Jeans, Hickory Shirting, Drilling, Coat and Vest Trimmings, Men's and Boys' Gloves and Hats from 25 cts. to $6. Elegant stock of newest styles.

SUNDRIES.

Lewis white Lead, Red lead, Linseed oil, Horse and Cattle Powders, Drug and Patent Medicines, Cedar and Painted Buckets, Tubs, Well Buckets, Kegs, cotton, sisel and jute Rope, Brooms, wisp Brooms, Feather Dusters, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Buck Purses, Holmes' Readers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' old school Arithmetic, Emerson's Arithmetic, Webster's Primary Dictionaries, Webster's Spellers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Draft, Note and Receipt Books, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Pen Holders, Crayons, Photograph Albums, Mouth Harps, Jews Harps, Horse Blankets, heavy colored Blankets, Lap Robes, Snuff, Tobacco, 125,000 yards Tobacco Plant Bed Muslin.

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS.

We continue to sell the Star Brand Guano for Wheat, Oats, Corn and Cotton, Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, for the Tobacco crop. No fertilizers ever sold here have been able to compete successfully with them. We refer every farmer to his own experience and to his neighbors

The best Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd's Grass, and Kentucky Blue Grass seed on hand at all times at lowest prices.

WE HAVE FROM A SMALL BEGINNING

built up our trade until now it is second to the business of no house in North-Western North Carolina. We have endeavored to give each and every one good honest goods at

THE LOWEST PRICES

for which we can buy and sell them and make a living profit. Our business being large we have advantages in buying that few houses in the State have and we divide these advantages with our customers. With facilities not equalled, a new stock unsurpassed, we hope and expect, by following the course pursued by us heretofore, to continue to increase our business.

Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage and asking all to

COME AND SEE US

when in want of anything, we remain

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM

Oct. 25th, 1884-tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem,		6.00 a. m.
" 10 Arrives	"	11.38 a. m.
" 11 Leaves	"	5.10 p. m.
" 12 Arrives	"	11.57 a. m.

Instrumental Music.

Persons wishing to take lessons on Cornet or any brass instrument can be accommodated by applying to S. T. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C., Jan 22d, 1885.

—Trade rather dull.

—Tobacco breaks light on account of cold and windy weather.

—The Stafford mill dam will be torn out shortly.

—We are told that Lum Hite has located and is keeping a grocery in Kernersville.

—Several droves of horses and mules passed through this place going South.

—Madison Stewart killed two hogs, one weighed 350 and the other 356 pounds.

—Chopping frolics are common just now. The boys like to go to them for chicken pie and fun.

—Owing to the frequent changes of weather, colds seem to be a common complaint among the people.

—Shooting matches seem to be common just now. The lucky marksmen indulge in feasts of chicken and fresh pork.

—Light snow and sleet Friday. Cold and stormy Monday. Clear and pleasant Tuesday. Cold and stormy Wednesday.

—A barn in Winston, near Loeper's bar room in the old Wilson Hotel building, was on fire on Monday evening. Extinguished without much damage.

—*The Guardsman*, a monthly publication in the interest of the citizen soldiery, will shortly be issued from the *Sentinel* office in Winston. See prospectus.

—The *Leader* says: There are as many as 10 capias against Berry Morgan. He was arrested on Friday last, near the Guilford line, and is now in jail.

—Vigorous health is man's finest estate. If weak and nervous, send for circular and *free* trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure.
Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—*During this month (January)* there occur 2 full moons, one on the 1st inst. and the other to-morrow (Friday). It is seldom that a month begins and ends with a full moon

—P. H Winston, Jun., will deliver a lecture in the Opera House, Winston, this Thursday night, for the benefit of the Graded School. Subject: "Fun and Philosophy, or the Secret of Happiness."

—HOMICIDE.—On Thursday morning last, in Stokes county, near the Forsyth line, John F. Blackwell was killed by his brother-in-law, Henry Valentine, during a quarrel or dispute, while engaged in preparing a tobacco plant-bed, by striking him on the head with a rake.

—Prevent serious sickness by taking occasionally one of **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills**, a wonderful appetizer, an absolute preventive and cure of Biliousness, pleasant to take, sugar coated. Ask your druggist for them and take no other.—15 Cents

CHANGE.—Postmaster Walker has changed the Sunday hours at the postoffice in Winston. In the future the office will be open from 1 to 2 p. m. only. No opening in the morning.

TWIN CITY SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB.—A number of gentlemen of Winston and Salem have organized a club to be known as the Twin City Social and Literary Club, for the purpose of social advantages and mental improvement—adopted a constitution and by-laws and have elected officers for the ensuing year. They are now having apartments fitted up on the third floor of the Gray block.

LARGE HOGS.—The following are the weights of Pfohl & Stockton's hogs. Six were slaughtered at their first killing on Dec. 17th, 1884 with the following weights: 338, 340, 351, 357, 399, 404—total 2199. Five more were killed on Monday last, as follows: 354, 392, 419, 483, 596 total, 2244. The eleven weighed 4433 pounds, averaging 403 pounds. —*Republican.*

5TH INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT.—The *Republican* says: In the elimination of this, the 5th Internal Revenue District of North Carolina, the sixteen counties comprising the same have been distributed as follows: Collector Young gets Caswell, Person, Granville, Orange, Alamance, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Richmond and Rockingham; Collector Cooper gets Anson, Stanly, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes and Surry. A branch office will be established here, and the one now in existence at Reidsville is to be continued also.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT—Chief Marshal, O. C. Bynum. Assistant Marshals:—G. L. Patrick, W. M. Pearson, Isaac H. Hughes, L. P. Woodard, E. B. Saunders, S. P. Graves, M. L. Johe, H. R. Starbuck

Representatives:—P. B. Manning G. Badger Anderson, E. F. Strickland, James Thomas, W. S. Dunston, M. Shields.

Ball Managers:—Pugh, Hester, Leigh, Hackett, Little.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan 24th, 1885:

Mrs. Sarah Bailiff, Miss Zilla Bodenhamer, Isaac P. Bodenhamer, Miss E. J. Chitty, Miss Emma Chinard, H. W. Charles, Mrs. Clarey Deadman, Mrs. Mary Disher, Henry Disher, Mrs. Julia A. Floy, E. M. Fichel, Mrs. Sarah F. Gunther, Bernie Gibson, Miss Exey Hill, J. G. Helmstetler, Mrs. B. F. Pool, Miss Emma Phillips, Mrs. Flora Sides, David Younce.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The following is the vote of Forsyth County on last Thursday, for the election of a Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Scales:

Precincts.	Reid.	Edwards.	Worth.
Abbott's Creek	4		
Belew's Creek	1		
Bethania	38	1	
Broadbay	12		
Kernersville	68		
Lewisville	34		10
Middle Fork	6	21	
Old Richmond	25		
Old Town	45		
Salem Chapel	24	6	
Salem	99	2	5
South Fork	18		
Vienna	34		1
Winston	245		1
Total	653	30	17

Stokes—Reid 424, Worth 6, Edwards 5.

Rockingham—Reid 1073, Edwards 22.

Guilford—Reid 1017, Worth 231.

Surry—Reid 325, Edwards 37.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

—Rev. Henry Sheets has resigned the pastoral care of Holloway's church, which he has served seven years, and accepted a call to Jersey. His work at Jersey will begin on the first Sunday in February including the Saturday preceding. Rev. J. H. Booth has been called to the pastoral charge of Holloway's and has accepted.

—Last Thursday night some one attempted to enter the house of Mr. Valentine Leonard, who lives in the country a short distance from Lexington. One of Mr. Leonard's sons was awakened by a noise at the front door, as of some one trying to turn the lock and attempting to push the door open. He arose and fired several pistol shots at the burglars; but they made their escape in the darkness.

THE WHEELER MURDER CASE.—Suspicion pointed to Peter K. Foust, at whose distillery Wheeler was storekeeper, and Sam Martin, a colored man employed in the distillery. They were arrested and taken before Judge Gilmer at Greensboro, who bound them over to appear for trial at the next term of Randolph Superior Court.

—An errand boy in a Philadelphia fancy store has just been left $500,000, but it is thought he will die early of consumption. There is nothing better for young children that are daily exposed than a spoonful or two of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.

Why it Comes on the 4th of March.

A lot of our readers know that Cleveland is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, but few of them have ever thought to enquire how it is that the fourth of March happens to be the inauguration day. In very early times, when March 3rd was supposed to be the last day to which Congress would extend itself in the year with propriety, it would occasionally be hard at work as the 3rd passed into the 4th. As the 4th of March is the day for the inauguration of the executive department of the government of the United States, that date has become the first in this nation. It was fixed upon in 1788 by action of the Continental Congress, which, on the 8th of September, adopted the following resolve, preceded by a preamble which set forth in order the reasons for the action of that Congress at that time: "That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next, be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in March, next, be the time, and the present seat of Congress (New York) the place for commencing the proceedings under the said constitution." The first Wednesday in March, 1789 fell on the 4th of March, and hence the precedence of that day in our history under the constitution. It was not till the 30th of April, 1789, however that Washington became President, owing to various circumstances; but in 1793 when he entered upon his second Presidential term he was inaugurated on the 4th of March.

GALVESTON, January 20.—Specials to the *News* from Eastern and Central Texas indicate a snow fall of from three to four inches to day, covering a large portion of the State. The weather is very cold for Texas. Cattle and sheep are suffering severely from exposure.

The messengers who carried the electoral vote to Washington traveled 33,874 miles and received $8,684.50 The Oregon messenger received the largest sum—$776.50—and the Maryland man the smallest—$10.50.

—The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad have declared a dividend of 6 per cent.; 3 per cent payable March 1st, and 3 per cent. payable September 1st.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, without distinction of party, adopted resolutions recommending Gov. Jarvis for a position in President Cleveland's cabinet.

The Confederate Pension bill as it came from the Finance Committee, appropriates $30,000 per annum for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers, but not more then $50 a year to any one man.

Bill to protect sheep husbandry, referred to committee on agriculture, mining and minerals.

Bill to change dividing line between counties of Ashe and Wilkes. Amended and passed third reading.

To amend chapter 263 laws of 1883, relating to the draining of streams of Forsyth county. Passed second and third readings.

A number of petitions to repeal the merchant's tax have been presented

Mr. White, bill to compel children to attend school for a specified time

Mr. Buxton, bill to make seduction under the promise of marriage criminal.

Bill to define the duties of overseers of public roads, which required overseers to ditch both sides of public roads wherever practical. Tabled.

Mr. Buxton, bill to secure to creditors a just division of the estate of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

Mr. Means, bill to be entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State. Provides 1st, That no member of the General Assembly shall be elected or appointed to fill the first term of any office or place of trust or profit created by the General Assembly of which he is a member. Provides 2d, For making a commissioner of Agriculture one of the executive officers of the State, placing him on the same official footing as Secretary of State, &c., and provides that the term of office of Governor and other executive officers shall begin on the third Wednesday after first Monday in January next—after their election. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Very little of interest has as yet been accomplished by the Legislature. When the committees to which important matters have been referred, report, the proceedings of the Legislature will be more interesting.

Important bills will be published when passed.

Official Vote.

By pasting inside your hat the following, which is the official vote in the late Presidential election, you will carry around some entertaining information

The footings show that the total vote cast was 10,040,868, Cleveland receiving 4,910,975 Blaine 4,845,022, St. John 151,443, Butler 133,428. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine is 65,953. The division of the States into Republican and Democratic discloses some interesting facts to those who are interested in political matters. The Northern Democratic vote was 4,194,832; the Southern Democratic vote was 1,716,143. The total Republican vote in Republican States was 2,599,331; the total Republican vote in Democratic States was 2,246,091. The St. John vote in Republican States was 99,082; in Democratic States 52,369. The Butler vote in Republican States was 93,127; in Democratic States, 40,301 The Democratic vote in Democratic States was 2,719,098; the Democratic vote in Republican States was 2,191,777 The northern Republican vote was 3,589,056.

Report of the Adjutant General of the State.

The report of Gen. Johnston Jones for the year ending November 30th, 1884, shows that there are in the State Guards two brigades, composed of four regiments of white troops and one battalion, colored, unattached. There are in the First regiment five companies, in the Second six, in the Third six and in the Fourth five, a total of twenty two white companies. There are only two companies of colored troops. The strength of the force are as follows: First Regiment 216 men, Second 284, Third 259, Fourth 186, colored batallion 85. The aggregate in General and staff officers, headquarters 15; general and staff office rs, brigade, 17; field and staff, 40; captains, 24; lieutenants 56; sergeants, 105; corporals, 97; privates 768. The total effective strength is 1,062.

DIED.

In Winston, last week, of croup, BETTIE, infant daughter of Col. A. B. Gorrell, aged 15 months.

In the neighborhood of Frey's Mill, Davidson county, on the 22nd inst., JOHN CRITZFIESSER, aged 84 years, 8 months and 22 days.

In High Point, on the 16th inst., JOHN IDOL, aged 79 years.

In Davidson county, near Abbott's Creek, on the 17th inst., Mrs. SARAH RAPER, wife of Wesley P. Raper, aged about 53 years.

Near Friedberg, on the 25th inst., MRS PAULINA BREWER.

CONTINENTAL

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Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harris on Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

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Wheat	$ 90	to 1 00
Corn, per bushel	70	to 75
Oats, " "	00	to 50
Rye, " "	00	to 00
Barley, per bushel	00	to 00
Flour, per hundred	2 60	to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	0 00	to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00	to 00
Beans (col'd) " "	00	to 75
Beans, (white) " "	1 50	to 00
Onions Setts, per bushel	0 00	to 00
Pork	0	to 7½
Lard	8	to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00	to 00
" Hams	00	to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00	to 0 00
Eggs, "	10	to 12
Butter, per pound,	15	to 20
Tallow " "	6	to 07
Beeswax " "	00	to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90	to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel	75	to 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00	to 00
Cabbage, per pound	4	to 05
Chickens	20	to 25
Hay, per hundred	60	to 70
Fodder per hundred bundles	00	to 00
Shucks, per hundred pounds	00	to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Green,	3 00	to 4 00
" Bright,	5 00	to 6 00
" Good,	8 00	to 12 00
" Fine,	15 00	to 18 00
Fillers, Common,	5 00	to 6 00
" Good,	8 00	to 12 00
" Fine,	12 00	to 18 00
Wrappers, Common,	15 00	to 20 00
" Good,	25 00	to 40 00
" Fine,	45 00	to 55 00
" Fancy,	60 00	to 75 00

TAX NOTICE.

THE TAX BOOKS FOR 1884 will be at Fogle Brothers' office until February 5th where the taxes can be paid, without cost After that date they will be put out for collection, cost added. No indulgence can be given.
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A SUPERBLY PRINTED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO MATTERS OF INTEREST PERTAINING TO OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

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Respectfully,
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W. Q. SENSEMAN.
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Jan. 22—4w

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PUBLIC SALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Charles A. Winkler and others
against
Wm. Henry Winkler and others.
Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that it is impossible for the Commissioner to rent the House and Lot, No. 318 in Salem, described in the petition, for enough to keep in repair the buildings, and that the same are becoming more out of repair, and all the parties concerned desiring a sale of the same, and the court being satisfied that a sale thereof would be for the interest of the respective parties: On motion of the petitioner's counsel, the court doth order that said House and Lot be sold on the 14th day of February, 1885, by the Clerk of this Court at public sale, on the premises, after advertisement of the same for thirty days in the *People's Press* a newspaper published in said town of Salem and at the Court House, in Winston, and four other public places in Forsyth County, on the following terms:

One-fourth the purchase payable in cash at the end of thirty days from date of sale and the other three fourths on six months credit, with interest from date of sale and taking bond and security, and reserve title until further orders of this court, and that said Clerk make due report of his proceedings in the premises.

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C. S. HAUSER,
Jan. 8th 1885. Comm'r.

1885.

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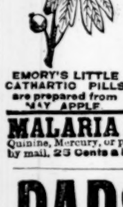

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HUNTING HORSE THIEVES.

MONTANA OVERRUN WITH BANDS OF LAWLESS MEN.

An Eruption of Violence Which Vigilance Committees are Treating With Doses of Hemp.

A recent letter from Miles city, Montana, to the New York *Times* says: Never since the dark days of 1863-4 has Montana been so overrun with horse thieves, road agents and other bad characters as at the present time. Both whites and reds have taken a hand at the business, as though endeavoring to see which could outdo the other in deeds of villainy and acts of crime. As it stands both parties are about even, with no back counties to hear from. The first act of the past year was committed May 15, near Glendive, by a well organized band of road agents, who made a murderous attack on Major Whipple, a regular army paymaster, in the hope of securing some $18,000 or $20,000 which that officer was carrying to pay off the troops at Fort Buford. The scheme failed, owing to the fact that the mules became frightened at the rapid firing and ran away with the ambulance in which the funds were being transported. A brave soldier, however, was killed, Sergeant Aquila Coorod, and two others were badly wounded.

About the same time Con Murphy, the notorious road agent, made his escape from the Deer Lodge penitentiary, where he had been incarcerated for several years, and commenced operations in the western part of the Territory. On May 26 he made a bold attempt to "hold up" the Benton coach, near Mitchell's ranch, on which occasion passengers were robbed in broad daylight. His partner, George Munn, was detailed to go over into Idaho and make a raid on Ricks's ranch, and get what money he could. Ricks was a wealthy cattleman and had a great deal of ready cash on his premises. Ricks, however, was fully prepared for the attack, and when the highwaymen came in sight, Ricks, with eighteen or twenty cowboys at his back, rode boldly forth to meet them, and "smote" the robber chieftain dead in his tracks and put his band to flight. Murphy was captured a few weeks later and lodged in the jail at Helena, where it was supposed he would be secure, but on the night of July 21, he broke jail, through the aid of confederates, and is now at liberty. He was assisted materially on regaining his freedom by the kind consideration of Sheriff Kilpatrick, and his watchmen, who, on the evening in question, were interested spectators of a prize fight at the Academy of Music. While the sheriff and his aids were looking at the scientific display of the manly art, their prisoner, whom they left shackled, had gotten rid of his irons, and was making his escape through a hole in the ceiling of his cell.

Con Murphy, at the present writing, is on an island in the Missouri river, twenty-five miles from Helena, with a band of twenty desperate outlaws around him. He is in a position to defy 500 armed men, and is so confident of his safety that he has made no effort to get out of the country. Recruits are constantly joining him, and he is no doubt preparing to carry on a system of depredation and plunder the like of which never has been heard of before in the Northwest. Personally, Murphy is a brave man. While being brought from Helena to Butte when last arrested, although manacled and handcuffed at the time, he boldly jumped from a Utah and Northern train while traveling at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The train was stopped and the outlaw recaptured without difficulty.

On the Fourth of July two desperadoes named respectively "Rattlesnake Jake" and his partner, Steve O'Fallon, made a descent on the little village of Cottonwood, in the Dog Den mountains, with the avowed intention of cleaning out the town. They rode up to the open doorway of T. C Power's store and began firing into the crowd inside without any warning whatever. The citizens of the town were soon drawn into the fight, and before many minutes had passed O Fallon fell with five shots in his body. While in the last agonies of death he raised himself upon his knees, and, taking deliberate aim with his Winchester at a young man named Smith, (an outsider who was trying to get away from the fracas,) shot him through the head, killing him instantly. "Rattlesnake Jake" took nine balls into his body before he yielded up the ghost.

Early in the summer there was a grand revival of horse stealing all over Montana. It grew so rapidly in favor, and has been participated in by so many people of late, that it may be truly classed at present among the prominent industries of the Territory. Up to within a few weeks there was, between the Muscle Shell and Judith rivers, the most daring and powerful band of horse and cattle thieves, regularly organized and captained, that has ever existed in the Northwest. The numerous depredations and outrages committed by this band (numbering over one hundred) at last called for the speedy organization of safety and vigilance committees. Cattlemen, stock growers and sheep raisers went at the thing in a business-like way. From each round-up party a number of cowboys was detailed, under fearless leaders, to scour certain sections of country, and when a nest was found to clean out the same in short order. Deputy sheriffs and their posses were voted no good. They had been tried and found to be wanting.

There has been a deal of hanging in the northern country during the past season, and no one will ever know who or how many have gone to their death through the courtesy of the vigilantes or cowboys. Every little while information is brought in that "another horse thief has been set to stretching hemp." Hunting parties out after buffalo, antelope and other game report the finding of a human body every once in a while swinging from a cottenwood tree in some lonely spot. Altogether, from trustworthy sources, it is known that close on a hundred outlaws have been strung up by the different vigilance committees who have been at work this season, and the job is not half finished yet. They have been driven across the international boundary line into British Manitoba; also over into Idaho and south into Wyoming.

"Petroleum Picnics."

"A petroleum picnic" is a somewhat novel idea, but at Baku, on the Caspian sea, (the new "Oil City" of Southeastern Russia,) such jaunts are of daily or rather nightly occurrence at certain seasons of the year. Among the naphtha springs of the neighborhood is one which spouts up from the bottom of the sea, at a short distance from the shore, where the shallowness of the landlocked bay in front of the town permit the inflammable matter to float undisturbed upon the surface of the water for many yards round. To visit this curious spot by moonlight, in a small steam launch kept expressly for the purpose, is now quite a fashionable amusement with the Russian residents of Baku. On reaching the spot a lighted match is thrown into the floating oil, and instantly the whole surrounding surface blazes up into a veritable lake of fire, through which the boat, cased in iron as a protection against the flames, is driven at full speed, casting off fiery ripples in every direction, while the faces of the crew, looking wan and ghastly beneath the infernal glare, suggest a train of ghosts on their way across the river of death. The whole spectacle is very grand and unearthly, but unfortunately it can only be enjoyed in perfectly calm weather, and the sudden springing up of a breeze from the sea often spoils it at the very last moment.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Pear Blight.

For the evils that have long baffled scrutiny and effort each inquirer finds a sure cure. The first one that he finds, he thinks is certainly infallible. The second is probably so. The third is doubtful; and after that, anything that promises well is worth trying.

Of sure cures for the pear blight the number is great, but the trees blight all the same. Several partial successes made in the same direction, make this one "worth trying." Keep all blighted parts cut far off below the blight. Discourage the late growth of the tree, and in the fall cut off nearly all the new wood. The theory is that the sap in the pear tree is very sluggish. In the new wood, it does not go back to the roots in the fall. It sours and freezes, and poisons the tree. Prune late and heroically, and the blight is prevented.—*Racine Agriculturist.*

Charcoal and Lime for Fowls.

Charcoal and lime should be allowed fowls always. Let them have all they will swallow. Even if the fowls are not confined, but especially so if they are. Charcoal pounded up into bits of pieces about the size of a grain of corn, or a little finer, should be put around in small piles where the fowls can have easy access to it, and they will soon make use of it. The cost of charcoal is but a trifle, and where the distance from town is so great as to prevent it from being readily obtained therefrom, the ashes from a wood stove may be sieved out, and the small bits of charred wood or charcoal used in the place of that made in the regular way. Especially during the spring and early summer months is it desirable to use charcoal freely. Lime, too, is valuable in many ways. In the form of whitewash it begets cleanliness, freedom from disease, and laying hens should have lime, where they can make use of it in assisting in the production of eggs.

The Way to Preserve Watermelons and Squashes.

W. D. Boynton, of Appleton, Wis., says, in the *Farm and Garden*: It is not generally known that watermelons can be kept in good condition up to the fore part of winter. I am led to think that it is not generally known from the fact that is but little practised. The watermelon is too fine a fruit to be restricted to any two or three weeks of the year, when it may be enjoyed for almost as many months. The melons that are to be preserved should be picked as late in the season as the frost will permit, and those that are to be stored away should be just a little green—say a week before ripening. If picked at that particular stage, and laid away as hereafter directed they will ripen very slowly, occupying about three weeks, perhaps, after which they will retain their qualities for many days and then commence a gradual deterioration. The melons should be packed in sawdust, bran, oats, chaff, or any such fine, dry material that will keep the fruit cool, but still prevent decay. A large packing box placed in the woodshed, or any such airy, dry place, may be filled with melons and packing material at very little labor. A dry, cool cellar would no doubt be still better. Try a few this season, and see if you are not well repaid for your pains. Remember that late varieties of large size are usually the best keepers. I always pride myself on having a good supply of sound squash all winter and along into the spring. It is not a hard matter to do this if one goes at it right, yet I find that comparatively few manage to keep them even up to midwinter. It is not at all surprising that they do not succeed in keeping them longer, when we consider the methods of handling practised most commonly. In the first place they must be carefully gathered. The usual way of driving along with the wagon box and pitching the squashes into it from both sides, will not answer. They are sure to be jammed and bruised by this means, and whenever they are bruised they will soon decay. A sled or stone boat should be used for hauling them to the cellar. Instead of being piled in a heap in the cellar, place them in tiers on broad shelves or staging.

Points of Beef Steers.

In many instances the feeder's whole profit depends upon his judgment in the selection of steers that have an a titude to fatten. There are standard points which are unerring indications both of the quantity and quality of the flesh which an animal will lap on, and should be diligently studied by every feeder who aims at success in his business. Different values are attached to these points according to the symmetry or constitution of the animal, or the prices of the butcher's cuts, are affected. We append hereto the main points as given to the London. Ont., *Farmers' Advocate*:

Muzzle—Large; wide nostrils required for easy and vigorous breathing, indicating a strong constitution. Prominent lips indicate good grazing qualities.

Eye—Full, bright, placid, indicating a gentle disposition, and therefore good fattening qualities. A vicious animal is seldom a good feeder.

Ear—Medium size, fine, and covered inside with soft, silky hair.

Horn—Fine, smooth; oval shape preferred. Large, coarse horns usually indicate a coarse frame and coarse bones.

Head—Small or medium. A wide forehead is indicative of intelligence; hence, animal easily tamed or taught, indicating good thriving qualities. The poll should be prominent and the jaw wide and smooth.

Neck—Medium length, gradually widening toward the shoulders—longer for a grazer than a stall feeder; slightly arched; shoulder vein full.

Chest—Broad and full, indicating a good constitution.

Brisket—Well forward and wide, but not too deep—should be a little lower than the under line of body. Chest and brisket should be destitute of loose flesh (dewlap). From a butcher's standpoint this is an important, though not a very valuable part, a small, skinny brisket having scarcely any value.

Shoulders—Wide across, without a depression between. A depression indicates looseness of frame, and hence a lack of strength to carry weight of body. Should not be set too perpendicularly.

Ribs—Should be well sprung, forming a wide back and a capacious barrel. Should be well ribbed home.

Crops—Here great fullness and girth are required, indicating lung room, and a good constitution. The flesh here is also valuable.

Legs—Short, clean, flat, should stand well under the animal, and be graceful in their movements; leg bones fine and smooth. Hind legs should be straight as practicable and not in hocked. The elbows should have free play.

Back—Straight, broad from withers to tail attachment.

Loin—Broad and slightly arched.

Rump—Full, wide between pin bones, and tail attachment should be even, trong and on level with line of back.

Hips—Full and deep; flesh on thigh should extend well down toward hock.

Twist—Full and deep.

Flank—Should be let well down on a level with the lower line of the animal.

Household Hints and Recipes.

A delicious sauce for plain rice pudding is made by stewing some apples and grapes until pefectly soft, then rub them through a sieve, sweeten, put a lump of butter in, and if too thin stir in a little cornstarch.

Apple dumplings may be made interesting to the younger members of the family if the apples chosen are small enough to admit of their being prepared thus: Cut them in two parts, remove the core, peel the apples, fill the space in the center with sugar, put the apples together so that they will appear to be whole, then wrap the dough closely around each apple. If the stems are left on it is an improvement.

A dish that needs to be more generally known is made by chopping some veal, that has been cooked, very fine, season it highly with pepper and salt, and a little mustard, and bind it with the yolk of an egg, then take a firm head of cabbage, cut out the heart, and fill the space with the veal; tie the cabbage up in a cloth and let it boil until tender. Some cooks use part cold boiled ham and part veal or chicken.

A very nice breakfast dish is made by chopping remains of yesterday's roast very fine and seasoning well; then take some mashed potato, mix one or two raw eggs with it until it is like a paste and can be spread out, sprinkle it with flour, and cut out round cakes; put a tablespoonful or more of the meat upon one cake; lay another over it and press the edges together, and fry in hot lard or beef dripping until a delicate brown.

To clean brass, make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one part of sulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then removed into the water, and finally rubbed with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become greasy it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease, so that the acid has the power to act.

The following method of washing blankets has been highly recommended by an experienced housekeeper. For half a dozen double blankets take one pound of borax, dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, with a pound of pure white bar soap, shaved up finely. Stir until all is melted. Then put the blankets into a tub, as many as will go in, turn water upon them just warm to the hand, and mix with it the solution of borax and soap. If three double blankets are to be washed, take half the mixture at one time. Never rub soap upon any kind of woolen, or rub the blankets, but souse them up and down in the suds, and squeeze them in the hands, and pull them from one hand into the other, until all the dirt and soil are removed. If there are spots of grease upon the blankets, a little borax and soap can be gently rubbed upon them until they are extracted, but much rubbing will full up the texture. When white and clean, rinse in lukewarm water, and use two waters if one does not leave them very white. Wring through a wringer, hang on the line and pull straight and smooth. Blankets should always be washed on a sunny day, when they can dry quickly, and be folded up before the dew commences to fall. They do not need to be ironed, but can be passed through a mangle, if one is at hand. They can be laid between two mattresses and pressed, or put on shelves in the linen closet, and heavy books placed upon them.

Sleeping.

A writer in *Harper's Weekly* says in an article on sleeping: The amount of sleep needed varies with the age, the sex, the temperament, the occupation, of the individual; it varies, too, with race and climate. Infants sleep the greater part of the time; children up to eight years old should spend nearly half their time in sleep. Ten hours thenceforward, until the age of puberty, are a good average nightly ration or dose of slumber. During mature life there is great diversity of practice. The famous school of Salerno declared that six hours were enough, whether in youth or age, and that seven hours were pure laziness. No one, added these learned faculties, should allow himself to sleep eight hours.

I think that the professors of the eleventh century laid down a too rigorous law. For people at least who are laboriously busy, eight hours is not usually too much. The old require less, because they do not need so much repair of nerve and muscle as those who are in the prime of their activity. The important thing is that we decide practically, not theoretically, what our individual need is. If my own need be eight hours, it makes no difference that the school of Salerno or any other learned persons have laid down a theoretical average of six hours as a correct thing. For hard-working people, whether they work with brain or hand, eight hours is probably seldom too much.

There are people who never fully satisfy their natural hunger for sleep. For sleep, unlike our food and drink, is easily measured to a nicety; and many people have a fear of wasting time in sleep. There is no corresponding check against eating too much. The result is that the same person sometimes may practice injurious asceticism in sleep and gluttony in feeding. If we could measure our feed as easily as our sleep, we should eat less, and in consequence there would be fewer indigestions and dyspepsias, and fewer trips to Saratoga, Vichy and Carlesbad. Too much sleep, also, is injurious; for one thing, it is fattening, like too much food and drink. But there are few gluttons of sleep in our restless community. The danger is the other way with us: and whether we deny ourselves on a theory of so many hours, or whether toil, or watching, or traveling, or society, robs us of sufficient sleep, we shall surely suffer sooner or later.

The causes of sleeplessness range from the most whimsical to the most grave; acute or chronic diseases like those I have named are not more effective preventives than things that seem the merest eccentricities. Some persons cannot sleep without hearing the ticking of a clock; some require absolute silence; others require a room carpeted in a particular way, or an adjoining closet door kept open, or a string tied around a finger or toe, or the repetition of some benumbing formula, or, on the contrary, the continuance of a loud noise to which they are accustomed, as in the case of some laborers in machine shops. The stopping of the engine in a sea going steamer will wake not only all the officers, but the more experienced travelers on board. The worst of it is that some of the most trivial causes are among the hardest to relieve. Insomnia, when it has become a true mental disease, is sometimes incurable.

Queer Facts About London.

The population of London is sheltered by 550,000 dwelling houses, and the area of streets and squares embraces 122 square miles. Every day sees an average of 160,000 strangers enter the city, and 123 persons added to the population; while each year about twenty-eight miles of new streets are laid out, and 9,000 new houses erected. There are 120,000 paupers, upon whom 10,700 police keep a close eye. The population includes 120,000 foreigners, more Roman Catholics than there are in Rome, and more Jews than there are in Palestine. Two thousand clergymen preside over 620 churches and 423 chapels, of which latter buildings the Independents have 121, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans seventy-seven, the Catholics ninety, the Calvinists ten, the Presbyterians ten, the Quakers seven, and the Jews ten. The number of cats kept by the people is so large (700,000) that "cat's meat" is daily delivered at the majority of houses. The 3,000 horses that die each week are utilized to meet this demand.

Although newspaper reading is greatly on the increase in Austria-Hungary, it is estimated that some 20,000,000 of the nation never see a paper.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

THE BILL WHICH A YOUNG DOCTOR TENDERED.

The Remarkable Charge for Saving a Young Lady's Life—A Romantic Story from Chicago.

A romantic little story reached the ears of a reporter for the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* the other day. It touches on sickness, pills and love. A certain charming young lady living in one of the southern suburbs was taken seriously ill. Her parents, who are quite wealthy, employed the best medical talent obtainable, but the worthy disciples of medicine who examined her pronounced her case to be incurable, and said that she was beyond human aid.

The parents were in despair. By some accident the father heard of a young doctor who but very recently located in the village, and whose list of patients was not at all large, but who had ever given satisfaction when called upon. He was asked to see the sick girl. He called, looked at the patient steadily, then turned to the anxious parents and said, firmly and decisively:

"I can save your daughter!"

"Do you think so?" was the excited query.

"I know so!" was the positive answer.

"Save my daughter and name your price for your services!" exclaimed the loving father.

"Then I must have entire charge of the case," said the young doctor.

As the other doctors had given no encouragement whatever for her recovery the case was readily placed in the young physician's hands. He went to work patiently, earnestly; took entire charge of his fair patient; watched over her day and night. In a week she began to improve; two weeks found her out of danger; in three weeks she could sit up, and at the end of four weeks she was well and could take long drives with her devoted doctor. He had indeed redeemed his pledge—had saved his charge.

One day, after the complete recovery of the young lady was positively assured, the father called the young doctor into his library. Taking him by the hand, he said:

"Young man, you have saved my daughter. I told you that if you did so you would be compensated at whatever price you chose to fix your services. I am now ready to carry out my part of the agreement, as you have so nobly done your work."

"Do you really wish to pay me my own price?" asked the young doctor, anxiously.

"Indeed I do, sir."

"Then I ask you to give your daughter to me in marriage," was the unexpected request.

The old gentleman was naturally a little astonished at the nature of the answer. He hesitated a moment, then touched a bell. A servant answered.

"Tell Hattie to step here," was the command.

In a minute the daughter entered the room. The father and the young doctor stood facing one another.

"Hattie," said the old gentleman "do you feel that you have fully recovered?"

"I am as well as ever, father."

"Do you imagine what your doctor wishes in compensation for his services in saving your life?" was the sternly put question.

"No," said the girl, anxiously; "but I am sure he deserves anything reasonable."

"But I consider his charge extortionate," was the emphatic rejoinder.

"What is it, father? I feel sure that Doctor —— would not be unreasonable!"

"Not unreasonable? Why, Hattie, he asks that I consent to his making you his wife. What have you to say to that?"

Hattie blushed violently for a moment; her little foot played with the rug on the floor, then looking up archly, first at her father and then to the young doctor who had meantime uttered no word, she said:

"You say, father, when I was sick all the other doctors gave me up and assured me of nothing but death?"

"Yes, my daughter."

"And Doctor — took my case under those circumstances, told you he would save me, and nursed me back to health and life?"

"Yes."

"Then, father, it strikes me that if I was an auditing committee, and had to pass upon this bill, I'd argue that the one who brought me back to my health from apparent death would be pretty safe for me to be intrusted to when health was fully regained. I would check his bill O. K., and say nothing about extortionate charges."

The wedding will be duly celebrated in a very short time.

Shaving Hats.

"One of the hardest posts in a hat factory," said a boss hat maker, yesterday, "is that of a shaver. Few people know that there is such a person in a hat factory; but there is, and his work is as important as it is difficult. He is armed with a thin, narrow-bladed knife, twelve inches long, and as sharp as steel can possibly be made, in which condition it must be kept at all times. The hat body comes to the shaver in its raw condition. It is in the shape of a V, and is covered with short, fine hair, and perfectly dry. The hat body is placed over the knee cap of the man, who is to shave it with the point up. The knife is then taken in the right hand, and, with the edge from the body, is drawn back and forward with such quickness that you would wonder that an arm could be moved so fast. In the meantime, great care must be taken, as the least pressure of the edge of the knife cuts the hat, and it is spoiled.

"In the factories where nothing but first-class goods are made these cut hats are thrown on the hands of the workmen, but in others the workmen lose only about one-half of the value of the hats and the firm sells it to some second-class manufacturer. The only difference is that a smaller-sized hat is made, the body being first worked over, so that the top point is drawn away from the cut until the latter is about midway between the top and the outer edge, after which the hat is made up in the usual way. Hats made in this way from bodies which were intended for the highest priced hats can be sold for about half price, and also be of the best material. A number of retail houses who sell low-priced goods deal in these hats.

"When the knives are worn down by constant sharpening, the workman takes them home for use in his kitchen, and they are without doubt the finest knife ever made for such use. The blade being so thin, its own weight will almost take a slice from a loaf of bread, and the thinness of a slice of roast beef which it shaves off would make your mouth water. The only trouble is that whenever the edge touches a bone, or other hard substance, it is dented or bent. The edge of one of these knives would make a barber's razor blush."—*New York Sun.*

Just in Time.

While a protracted meeting was being held in Rensaca, Ga., a number of ministers stopped with Mrs. J. W. Davis, and she was sorely perplexed as to the means of getting something good for them to eat. She had tried in vain to get a ham in the place—all having been consumed by the large crowd in attendance—and but one small chicken could be found. While she was busy in the kitchen preparing the chicken, and wondering how she could provide for her guests, a covey of partridges flew into the dining room. The doors were closed, a number of the birds caught, and the ministers fared sumptuously.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Bonnet strings are quite short.

A western lady is the widow of eleven husbands.

A band of beaver or otter makes a coronet for a velvet or felt bonnet.

Gray and black ostrich feathers are speckled with white, as if sprinkled with snow.

There are more women in Indianapolis who are engaged in business than in any other city in the West.

A new brocade, called "the Eclipse," is studded with velvet spots, half covered by other spots of terry.

The colored Astrachan cloths are less used than the plain black, which is combined with all shades and tints.

A small bang at the back of the neck is now worn by many ladies who dress their hair on the top of their heads.

Jet and black ribbon are the favorite trimming for the very little wraps worn with woolen suits, no matter what may be their color.

The capote has grown so much larger, and the poke has decreased so much, that the careless observer does not find it easy to distinguish between the two species.

Canaries are used to ornament dresses. They are mounted on twisted wires, and either perched on the shoulders or so arranged as to seem to hold folds of lace together.

What seems to be a new material is produced by embroidering half the squares in a checkered woolen stuff with Angora wool, taking loug stitches and making a raised effect.

The draperies of suits which have underskirts of wool-velvet are trimmed with braid, and the wool velvet makes the waistcoat of the basque, the collar and sleeves being braided.

The heaviest mourning costumes, in which almost every inch of surface is covered with crape, now have silken sleeves, which not only wear better, but do not look awkward and doll-like.

"A judicious wife," says John Ruskin, "is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. he keeps him in shape by continual pruning."

Scotch plaids in wool materials are most appropriately used for portions of costumes. The fashion, now nearly universal, of using two kinds of stuff for costumes is especially favorable to plaids.

Lady Burdett Coutts does not dress in a subdued style, even although she is no longer young. At a recent wedding she wore quantities of diamonds, and a scarlet cashmere mantle wrought in gold and trimmed with white fur.

Deep, tongue-like scallops are worked in bright crewel on the border of some of the fine wool stuffs used for draperies. They are worn only with the richest underskirts, and are among the most elegant materials of the season.

Mrs. Eliza J. Ludlow, of Little Washington Territory, is supposed to be the first woman to serve as foreman of a jury. The case was that of one Johnson Campbell, who was accused of killing another man in a brawl. He was convicted of manslaughter.

Hoods to the backs of mantles are being worn again, and though some of these are merely ornamental the majority are intended to be useful as well. Women with round shoulders do well to avoid these fashionable additions, as do also women who are very stout.

People who have an overabundance of color should adopt gray. There is no hue which so mercifully subdues a florid complexion. By the same reason pale faces should studiously avoid the contiguity of any shade of pearl or gray, since it is apt to give a ghastly tinge to a colorless complexion.

The hose for winter wear of spun silk or fine merino are in solid, dark colors, and these limited in number. It has been customary for several years to manufacture hosiery and pretty much everything else that could be worn in "all" colors. The consequence was that the fine dark shades were picked out very quickly, and the high and light colors left a drug upon the hands of the dealer, who shipped them off or tried to rid himself of them at a reduced price to inexperienced buyers. This, however, was not a profitable operation, and now in the best stores, and styles the colors are limited to those current in fine dress goods and most likely to be called for.

How a Copper Mine Was Found.

The big eagle that dropped Sinbad into the valley of diamonds was a "story bird;" and it may be fiction that tells us the first gems of the now famous Transvaal were discovered in the crop of a South African Dutchman's hen; but it is unquestionable that more than one revelation of the riches of the earth to men has been unconsciously made by the act of a dumb animal. In this line of service the poor pig has beaten all competitors if what a correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* tells us is true:

I have just returned from the shores of Lake Superior, where I spent some time visiting the copper regions, the greatest in the world.

Throughout the rocky, barren Keweenaw peninsula, good for nothing as farming lands, the immense copper deposits have caused large towns to spring up, and they now give employment to thousands of men.

About eighteen years ago a pig strayed from the drove to which it belonged, and fell into a pit on a spot where the city of Calumet now stands. In rooting about, it uncovered a mass of native copper, and showed to the world the location of the greatest copper mine it has ever known.

As the result of the pig's rooting, humanity is now thirty-five million dollars richer in the use of the copper there discovered, and the stockholders, who, led by the pig, have helped the world to this wealth, have received about twenty-five million dollars for their trouble. A town of six thousand inhabitants has gathered around the pig's hole, and nearly two thousand men are employed in operating the mines beneath it.

How Ladies Came to Attend Congress

The ladies did not at first attend the sessions of Congress, probably because in early days it was regarded as almost treasonable for a lady to enter the British houses of parliament. But when the famous "Jay treaty" was brought home for ratification, the House came near refusing to make an appropriation to carry it into effect, and warm debates ensued. One night at a party, Mrs. Langdon, of New Hampshire, expressed her regret to Hon. Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, that she could not hear the arguments, especially his speeches. Mr. Ames replied that he knew of no reason why ladies should not be permitted to hear the debates. "Then," replied Mrs. Langdon, "if you will let me know when you next intend to speak I will make up a party of ladies and we will go and hear you." The notice was given, the ladies went, and since then congressional orators have always had fair hearers, with others, perhaps, not very fair.—*Benj Perley Poore.*

Our carriage industry, including wagon and car factories, gives employment to 54,589 persons.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a sure cure for kidney complaints.

WITHOUT economy none can be rich—with economy few need be poor.

Colds, fevers and inflammations broken up by Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed.

SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, has four sturdy little boys.

CONSUMPTION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Hall's Journal of Health, referring to Consumption, says:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse. In fatal cases its average course is about two years; hence the importance of arresting the disease at as early a stage as possible, and the sooner rational means are employed for this purpose the greater the chance of success. The disease is owing to an irritation commencing in the throat and extending to the lungs, so that their action is interfered with, and the blood does not receive sufficient oxygen to purify it. The most marked sign of lung disease is emaciation; and the most positive indication of returning health is increase in weight.

So speaks *Hall's Journal of Health*, and we may add that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or troubles of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure effected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral diseases. That the worst cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balsam has been attested to by the thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy.

IOWA has 450 creameries, Illinois 470, Wisconsin 430 and Minnesota 139.

G. M. D.

Walking down Broadway is very pleasant when you feel well, and T——K——never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T——, "G. M. D, did it!" And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors, for T——K——had tried a dozen in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery,' or Gold Medal deserved as my friend J——S——always dubs it. Sold by druggists.

A NEW kind of bug has been discovered which bores holes in lead pipes.

We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones.—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith.—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form, but I am well now.

S.—What did you do for it?

J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove, I'll try it.

J.—Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

WHEN I am a man, says the boy. When I was a boy, says the man.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

Young Men!—Read This

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts bunions.

The Doctor's Indorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends the subjoined professional indorsement: I have prescribed Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption—cold night sweats hectic fever, harrassing cough, etc. He commenced immediately to get better, and was soon restored to his usual health. I found Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

"Rough on Rats.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drgts.

Young Ladies,

If you want your hair to have that peculiar rich, glossy appearance that always adorns the head of beauty, use Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing.

"Buchu Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Druggists.

For a splendid Magazine and chance for employment, address W. H. Thompson, Phila., Pa

QUEEN VICTORIA has nineteen grandchildren.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		52	
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	11¼	@	12
Calves, com'n to prime veals	7	@	9¼
Sheep	3¾	@	6
Lambs	5	@	6¼
Hogs—Dressed, city	4½	@	4¾
Dressed, city	5¾	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 00	@	4 30
West, good to choice	3 50	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	79¾	@	80¼
Rye—State	65	@	67
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	47	@	51
Oats—White State	34	@	37½
Mixed Western	32	@	34½
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	85	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	6 95	@	
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	25
Dairy	17	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	24
Factory	12	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	13
Skims	5	@	7
Western	5	@	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	28½	@	—
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 10	@	4 75
Lambs—Western	5 00	@	5 20
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 30	@	4 50
Flour—ground in process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State		@	
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	12 00	@	12 50
Hogs—Live	4¾	@	5
Northern Dressed	5¾	@	5¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 00	@	12 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	4 90	@	5 00
Corn—High Mixed	57	@	58
Oats—Extra White	39	@	—
Rye—State	70	@	73
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62	@	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	1¾	@	5¼
Lambs	4	@	6¼
Hogs—Northern, d. w	5	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	3 20	@	3 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	78	@	78¾
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57½
Oats—Mixed		@	33½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¾	@	13

THERE are more than 8,000 species of fishes.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to *purify the blood*. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood and also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health of those who take it.

A Lucky Accident

"Having been a sufferer from catarrh for six or eight years, and having tried nearly all the wonderful sure cures, inhalers, etc., and spending nearly a hundred dollars without benefit, I accidentally tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. The discharge from my nose was greatly increased the first bottle; then it gradually became less, and in taking less than three bottles I find myself greatly improved. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure catarrh."—M. A. ABBEY Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all Druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

This Plaster

Trade Mark. Patented.

Acts directly upon the muscles and the nerves, in the back, the seat of half the pain. ☞ No medicine to throw your system out of order.

For all